TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy, possible showers. Temp 15-2 (59-46). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 15-7 (59-45). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 11-7 (52-45). Tomorrow showers. Yesterday's temp. 10-7 (50-45). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Clear. Temp. 15-5 (73-41). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 10-4 (50-39). Yesterday's temp. 11-6 (52-43).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

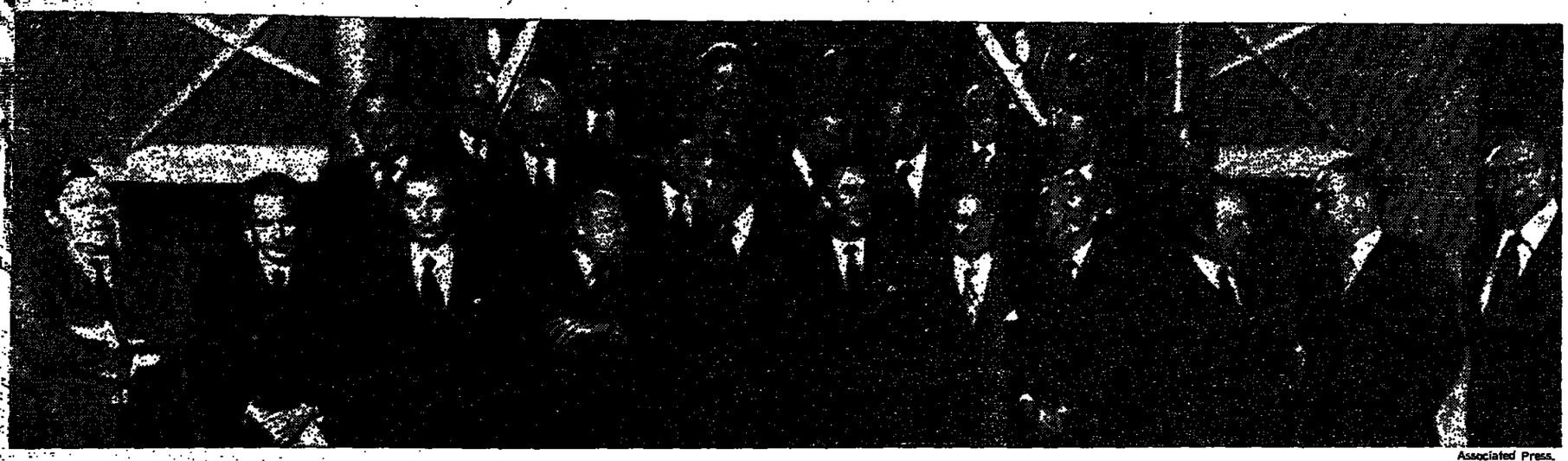
INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 12 S. | Lebanon ..... 50 P.
Belgium ..... 30 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ... 30 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.50 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr.
Eire ..... 15 P. | Netherlands... 1.50 Fior.
Finland ..... 2.20 F.M. | Nigeria ..... 50 K.
France ..... 2.50 F. | Norway ..... 3 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M. | Portugal ..... 12 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 15 P | Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr.
Greece ..... 18 Dr. | Switzerland ... 1.70 S.Fr.
India ..... Rs. 6 | Spain ..... 30 Ptas
Iran ..... 40 Rials | Turkey ..... T.£ 2
Italy ..... 300 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel ..... I.£ 3.50 | Yugoslavia ..... 9 D.

No. 28,982 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1976 Established 1887



Associated Press.

MAINLY UNWATCHED BIRDIE—Common Market heads of government and foreign ministers lined up with their host, Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg, for photographers yesterday at the start of community summit talks. Front row, from left: Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, Premier Aldo Moro of Italy, Premier Leo Tindemans of Belgium, Premier Joop den Uyl of the Netherlands, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, Jean, Premier Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain, Premier Anker Jorgensen of Denmark, Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave of Ireland and François Ortoli, president of the Common Market Executive Commission.

Face Maximum Term of 30 Years

Madrid to Try 4 Opposition Chiefs

MADRID, April 1 (Reuters).—Four leading members of a new Spanish opposition alliance were indicted today on charges of advocating a change in the form of government, a crime punishable by up to 30 years in jail.

The four, including Communist labor leader Marcelino Camacho, were arrested three days ago shortly before they were to hold a news conference to explain the aims of the alliance. The grouping is formed by the Communist-led Democratic Junta and the Democratic Platform, a group of Socialists and Christian Democrats.

The Public Order Court ordered their imprisonment pending trial, the date of which was not set.

Referendum Favored

The alliance, called Democratic Coordination, had called for a referendum to decide whether Spain should have a monarchy or a republic and urged the dissolution of institutions left by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Observers believe the formation of the alliance alarmed the government, which saw it as a reincarnation of the elected Popular Front government overthrown by Gen. Franco in the 1936-39 civil war.

Alliance supporters countered that the grouping was more moderate than the Popular Front and that it was formed to clear the way for negotiations with the government on a peaceful transition to democracy.

In addition to Mr. Camacho, those remanded for trial were lawyer Antonio Garcia-Trevijano, in whose office the news conference was to have been held, and officials of two splinter Communist parties, Nazario Aguado and Javier Alvarez.

A group of opposition politicians wrote to Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne asking for the release of their four colleagues.

They said the detention of the four did not help in the opening of a constructive dialogue among Spaniards.

The government tonight banned several demonstrations planned for this weekend on the issue of political amnesty, saying they could lead to serious clashes.

Leftist groups had intended to march through the city center Saturday to call for an amnesty. They brought the march forward a day after rightists called a rival demonstration for Sunday.



Keystone.

Marcelino Camacho

Rightist leaflets circulating here today urged Spaniards to "defend the peace of your homes and your country against Red tyranny."

The Interior Ministry said in a statement: "The peace of the city could be seriously affected by demonstrations by huge numbers of people of different political views, possibly creating at any moment disturbances going beyond control."

A vice-premier, Lt. Gen. Fernando Santiago, called on Spaniards today not to forget past mistakes that led to the civil war.

He wrote a front-page article in the daily Arriba, the newspaper of the National Movement, Spain's only legal political party, marking the anniversary of the end of the civil war.

Gen. Santiago said that only a thin line separated liberty from libertarianism, democracy from tyranny and regionalism from separatism.

"The danger of forgetting the past lies in repeating the same errors in the future," he said. "Let us not forget the mistakes that we had to wash away with blood."

UN Council Condemns Role Of South Africans in Angola

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 1 (NYT).—The UN Security Council adopted a resolution last night condemning what it termed South Africa's aggression against Angola and calling on the South African government to pay compensation for damages.

The vote was 9 to 0, with 5 abstentions. China did not participate in the vote.

The United States abstained, chief U.S. delegate William Scranton said, because the text did not refer to Cuban and Soviet military intervention in the former Portuguese colony. Britain, France, Italy and Japan also abstained.

The resolution also demanded that South Africa desist from using South-West Africa (Namibia) as a base for aggression against Angola or any other country.

Requesting Help

The resolution recognized that no state has the right to intervene in the affairs of another nation. It also recognized the right of any state to request assistance from another state.

[South African Prime Minister John Vorster today rejected the UN resolution. Mr Vorster, at Richards Bay on the east coast of South Africa to open the nation's largest ore-loading port, said he rejected the resolution and South Africa would not consider paying compensation for alleged war damages.]

Shortly before the vote, the Chinese delegate, Huang Hua, reiterated demands for immediate withdrawal of "Soviet military personnel and their foreign mercenaries" from Angola.

Earlier in yesterday's debate, Mr. Scranton warned that the Cuban intervention in Angola, with the support of the Soviet Union, was "a dangerous precedent not only for Africa but for the entire world." He said the Cuban expeditionary force must be removed from Angola.

'Tragic Fact'

The U.S. delegate welcomed the withdrawal of South African forces from Angola and said it was a "tragic fact" that the Cuban force, which is even larger, remained after the Cuban-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola had defeated two other factions in the civil war.

Mr. Scranton said that Cuban and Soviet actions in Angola were serving Cuban and Soviet "global objectives."

If the Soviet-Cuban military involvement is allowed to continue, Mr. Scranton said, it "could only serve to turn the clock of history to an earlier epoch." This was considered to be a warning to newly independent African states on a renewed big-power rivalry on their continent.

Mr. Scranton said that more than 13,000 Cuban soldiers had remained in Angola. He asked: "What are they doing there? Who are the imperialists?"

Cuba's representative, Ricardo Alarcon Quesada, contended that "imperialist" threats against Angola were continuing.

Sweden, the Soviet Union, Benin (formerly Dahomey), Libya, Panama, Romania, Guyana, Pakistan and Tanzania cast affirmative votes on the resolution.

Pound Falls To New Low, Nears $1.88

LONDON, April 1 (AP-DJ).—The pound unexpectedly dropped sharply today, setting new lows against most major currencies. It fell to a little more than $1.88.

The Bank of England was seen giving only token support, raising new questions of government policy.

Labor unrest at British Leyland and political uncertainties over the successor to Prime Minister Harold Wilson as well as what might come out of the European Economic Community summit meeting in Luxembourg were said to have contributed to today's performance. Details, Page 7.

New Paris Plan on Parliament

Economic, Monetary Issues Dominate EEC Summit Talks

By James Goldsborough

LUXEMBOURG, April 1 (IHT).—The government leaders of the nine nations in the European Economic Community agreed tonight to study an EEC Commission proposal calling for sanctions against member countries that fail to follow economic guidelines established by the community.

At the opening session of the fourth meeting of the European Council, the leaders of the Nine held a four-hour debate on the recession in Europe and means of overcoming it. At the center of the discussion was the disarray of EEC monetary policy and the slowness of economic recovery.

The commission's proposal for sanctions on nations not respecting economic "norms" laid down by the Council of Ministers was the most far-reaching of the proposals discussed. Under it, a member's "nonrespect" of the norms would result in an eventual suppression of community aid and credits to the member.

Late tonight, the chiefs of government began a debate on direct elections to the European Parliament, with the French introducing a surprise proposal aimed at satisfying smaller and larger nations which have been in disagreement over the number of seats they should receive.

The French proposal would keep the present number of seats the nine nations now have in the existing indirectly elected Parliament, which is strongly weighted in favor of the smaller nations.

French sources indicated tonight that reactions to their plan had been favorable from West Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium and Ireland, with the Netherlands favorably disposed. The British, the Danes and the Italians will respond tomorrow to the plan.

The proposal would appear to be most difficult for the British to accept. Foreign Secretary James Callaghan told Commons this week that Britain would be arguing for an increased number of seats so that Scotland and Wales could have appropriate representation.

The nine leaders at today's summit session put off until tomorrow a discussion of the recent and controversial report by Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans on EEC institutional changes.

The commission's three proposals for restoring economic and monetary order to community affairs dominated the opening session, with the nine leaders finally deciding to refer the proposals to a meeting of finance ministers later this month in Brussels. But there was considerable support for the principle of sanctions, with one conference source saying that West Germany, Britain and France all appeared favorably disposed to the proposal.

The commission's proposals appeared to give considerable satisfaction to the West Germans, who have been arguing for years

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Moro Gets Abortion-Bill Curb But With Neo-Fascist Votes

ROME, April 1 (UPI).—Premier Aldo Moro's Christian Democrats used opposition neo-Fascist support today to win a narrow Chamber of Deputies approval of an amendment to the abortion-reform bill restricting legal abortion to therapeutic and rape cases.

The decision touched off brawling on the chamber floor, caused adjournment of the abortion debate until Tuesday and put in doubt the survival of Mr. Moro's 50-day-old minority government.

The Christian Democrats and the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI), the only two parties opposed to abortion, teamed to ram through the Christian Democratic amendment by a margin of 298 votes to 286. There was one abstention.

Break With Allies

All five other national parties, *including Mr. Moro's government* supporters, favor abortion and cast negative ballots. The link with the MSI constituted a formal break with the Christian Democrats' parliamentary allies.

The Christian Democrats and the MSI between them had enough votes to win a showdown floor fight. But this risked Socialist withdrawal of a pledge to abstain in parliamentary confidence votes. Mr. Moro's one-party Cabinet of Christian Democrats must have the Socialist votes or abstention to survive.

The Socialists, who want abortion on demand, accused the Vatican-backed Christian Democrats of forcing a showdown by continuing to insist that abortion should be allowed only in limited cases.

The Only Road Left

"The Christian Democratic welcoming of an alliance with the neo-Fascists means there is nothing more to do in this battle for liberty and civil rights," said Socialist Deputy Loris Fortuna, one of the abortion-reform bill's sponsors. "The only road left is the referendum."

Chamber and Senate approval of an abortion-reform bill would eliminate the need for a national referendum on the 1930 abortion code, tentatively scheduled between April 15 and June 15. A Fascist-era law bans abortion under any circumstances.

The collapse of Mr. Moro's government would probably force President Giovanni Leone to dissolve Parliament and call national elections a year early.

Political leaders want to avoid a nationwide ballot because the campaigning would temporarily block government action to rejuvenate Italy's ailing economy.

Beirut Factions Agree to 10-Day 'Trial' Cease-Fire

BEIRUT, April 1 (UPI).—Under heavy Syrian and international pressure, Lebanon's leftist leaders agreed today to a 10-day truce. They warned that peace after that depended on the resignation of President Suleiman Franjieh and the implementation of demands to secularize the state. The newest truce in the 11-month-old civil war is scheduled to go into effect at noon tomorrow.

Later today, the rightist Phalangist party said it would accept the truce. In announcing his agreement to the cease-fire, leftist leader Kamal Jumblat, a Moslem, said it could only be a 10-day "trial truce" to give Mr. Franjieh, a Maronite Christian, time to resign. He also said the 10-day period would give parliament time to elect a successor and begin drafting reforms to strip Maronite Christians of their favored status in Lebanon through secularization of the state.

There was no immediate comment from Mr. Franjieh.

Political Talks

The Christian Phalangist party announced it would accept the truce. The rightist Phalangists had said earlier they would go along with any freeze or truce that Mr. Jumblat accepted while political negotiations continued.

The Phalangists have already agreed in principle to Mr. Franjieh's resignation, but they have shown no signs of accepting Mr. Jumblat's demands for political and social reforms that would leave the Christians, a minority, with no special status. Currently, the Christians are guaranteed six government posts and parliamentary seats for every five held by Moslems and members of the Druze sect.

The Phalangist party said "a cease-fire is a foregone conclusion."

"Jumblat is now looking for a way out to justify his acceptance of a truce," the Phalangist radio station said.

Demands Are Key

The 10-day truce would expire at noon on April 12—a day before the first anniversary of the start of the civil strife. Agreement on an extension of the cease-fire depends on whether the leftist demands are met, Mr. Jumblat said.

Meanwhile, he said, leftist forces would not withdraw from the positions they captured during the latest round of fighting. His statement meant that parts of Beirut, including the luxury hotel district, would remain under leftist militia control.

A force of Palestine Liberation Army troops and Palestine Armed Struggle Command guerrillas would join rebel leftist troops of Brig. Gen. Aziz Ahdab's Beirut army garrison in enforcing the truce, Mr. Jumblat said.

"When the Lebanese nationalists implemented their decision to militarily deter the isolationist forces conspiring against Lebanon's destiny and Arabism . . . its intentions were to rout the isolationists, force Franjieh's resignation and impose a democratic, secular solution," Mr. Jumblat said.

'Road Is Open'

"Today, the road is open to these demands and we are ready to offer an opportunity for the implementation of a political solution . . . through a 10-day truce during which time the House will amend the Constitution, the current President will resign and a new one will be elected," Mr. Jumblat said.

Meanwhile, the fighting dwindled to sporadic exchanges across

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Jordan Backs Syrian Move Into Lebanon

King Says Intervention Would Halt Fighting

WASHINGTON, April 1 (IHT).—King Hussein of Jordan said today that he would support Syrian armed intervention into Lebanon in order to "maintain the balance and separate the warring factions."

He told reporters at a breakfast meeting that the Syrians would not remain "a moment longer than necessary."

At the same time, the King warned Israel against trying to counter a Syrian intervention.

"If Israel moved in, an eruption would occur in the entire area," he said. "The saving of Lebanon should be in everyone's interest."

U.S. officials say King Hussein is seeking to persuade the Ford administration to back intervention by Syrian troops as the best means of restoring peace in Lebanon.

King Hussein reportedly told members of Congress yesterday that only Syrian military intervention could probably restore order in Lebanon but that the threat of Israeli retaliation had so far blocked such a move.

At a closed-door luncheon on Capitol Hill, King Hussein left the impression with several participants that he was appealing for the United States to persuade Israel not to respond by also entering Lebanon.

There have been numerous reports from the Middle East about the possibility of Syrian armed intervention to end the renewed fighting between leftist Moslems and Christians against rightist Christians.

U.S. Diplomatic Effort

The deterioration of the situation in Lebanon has touched off a major diplomatic effort by the United States to insure that the trouble there does not touch off a new Middle East war. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has been holding meetings several times daily to discuss the crisis, it was reported.

King Hussein, who met President Ford Tuesday and again yesterday, said at the luncheon yesterday that Jordan and Syria were in agreement on preventing any single faction in Lebanon from triumphing in the civil strife. He reportedly said that changes in Lebanon should occur through dialogue and not by violence.

Speaking to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House International Relations Committee at the luncheon, the King said the fighting in Lebanon was no longer between Christians and Moslems but between leftists and rightists.

Participants in the luncheon said that King Hussein credited Syria with trying to stop the fighting but added that the leftists could not be restrained except through armed intervention. This created a dilemma for Syria, he said, because armed Syrian intervention would pose a risk of Israeli response.

U.S. officials said that U.S. diplomats have been urging Syria not to intervene while at the same time cautioning Israel against overreacting to any Syrian action. Israeli officials have said in recent days that they would not send troops into Lebanon unless Israel's security was endangered. Some Israelis asserted that some Syrian soldiers have already entered Lebanon and are based on the Lebanese-Syrian border area as logistic forces for the Palestinian Liberation Army forces that entered Lebanon last month.

King Hussein also was reported to have said at the luncheon that he could not take up the recent Israeli offer to negotiate an end to the state of war on the West Bank of the Jordan River. He said that because of the Rabat summit meeting in 1974, the Palestine Liberation Organization had the responsibility for recovering the occupied West Bank.

He said, according to participants, that he would not try to overrule the summit decision. Israel had had a chance before the Rabat session to negotiate with him but nothing came of it.

Max Ernst, 84, Painter, Is Dead

PARIS, April 1 (IHT).—Painter Max Ernst died tonight after a long illness. He would have been 85 tomorrow.

Born in Germany, Mr. Ernst joined the Dada movement in 1919 and moved to Paris three years later, where he helped create surrealism.

Mr. Ernst went to the United States at the beginning of World War II and remained there until 1953 when he returned to France. Mr. Ernst became a French citizen in 1958.

Closely linked to surrealist writers André Breton, Paul Eluard and Louis Aragon, Mr. Ernst also wrote poetry.

2 Surveys: On French Taste and U.S. Appetites

French Top Europe in Consumption

LONDON, April 1 (Reuters).—The French and not the West Germans are Europe's big spenders, a research team has discovered. And inflation-weary Britons are not doing all that badly, either.

The true "peasants of Europe" are the Italians and the Irish, the team said, adding that only these two countries had a just reason to receive additional Common Market subsidies for regional development.

The team's findings on the "real consumer potentials of Europe's regions" were published yesterday by Europotentials and Planning, Ltd., a private market analysis company here.

The team calculated its comparisons of consumer spending in Western European countries not in currency-exchange rates, as is often done in international statistics, but in terms of "purchasing power parity" based on a United Nations study.

Comment on Findings

"The new figures show that in real purchasing-power terms, France is the best consumer market in Europe," said Peter Stephenson, managing director of Europotentials.

"In France, spending per head is above any other country—above [West] Germany, above Switzerland, above Sweden—above all the countries that, measured in misleading exchange-rate terms, have been thought to be top of the European market-quality league," Mr. Stephenson said.

"Even with her smaller population, France just beats West Germany for total size of the consumer market."

The research team made its calculations in terms of an imaginary currency, the "parity pound," whose purchasing power was assumed to be the same all over Western Europe. On this basis, French consumer spending was 1,436 parity pounds a head last year, compared with 1,198 in West Germany, giving France a 20-per-cent lead over its neighbor.

In these terms, the British consumer market did not show up badly—1,116 parity pounds a head last year, only 7 per cent behind the West Germans.

But in Italy, per capita con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Americans Lead in Dining Out

GENEVA, April 1 (UPI).—Americans do more eating and drinking out than anyone else in the world. But when it comes to buying meat and fish for home consumption, France is way ahead.

These and other statistics are contained in a report produced by the International Labor Organization on how people around the world spend their money. The statistics were compiled in 1972.

About one-quarter of the food budget goes for meat and fish in the United States, Austria, West Germany, the Netherlands, Ireland and Britain, the ILO said. The French family, however, spends 33 per cent of its food budget on these items.

The French, on the other hand, spend only 10 per cent of their home food budget on dairy products against 18 per cent "by the milk-drinking Scandinavians."

Greeks and Italians spend more than anyone else on bread and cereals, including pasta, while the Dutch and the Spaniards lead the field in fruit and vegetables, which take 17 per cent of the housewife's food budget in those countries.

People seem to spend little on eating out in Ireland, Italy, Norway and the Netherlands, the ILO survey said, but in Britain, one-eighth of the family food and drink budget is spent in restaurants.

The United States, however, is way ahead in this area, with more than one-quarter of the weekly food and spending devoted to eating out. "Perhaps this is because of the high proportion of married American women who go out to work," the ILO said.

In Britain, meanwhile, 16 per cent of the food and drink budget goes on alcoholic drinks. While this is double the average for Western Europe, it doesn't mean that Britons drink twice as much—taxes have to be taken into account.

Proportionally, alcoholic drinks account for 5 per cent of all consumption spending in Britain. The figure is 3 per cent for the French.

"A good deal of the difference is due to higher taxes on drink in Britain," the ILO said.

Measure Faces Tough Fight

Senate Unit Votes to Split Up Oil Industry

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP). The Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee approved a bill today break up control of the petroleum industry by the major oil companies.

The measure would require the nation's 18 largest oil firms to reduce their operations to one activity, either production, transportation, refining or marketing, sponsors said.

The sole exception would be for some refiners who would be permitted to engage in retail marketing of petroleum products. The measure is expected to cause widespread controversy. It now goes to the Senate Judiciary Committee, where, Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., said, opponents may attempt a filibuster to defeat it.

At present, major oil companies control the industry by drilling for oil, transporting it through their own pipelines, refining it in their refineries and selling it through their wholesale and retail outlets.

The subcommittee voted 4-3 to approve a new and somewhat modified draft of the bill originally introduced by Sen. Bayh but its basic intent was unchanged.

Sen. Bayh's bill would have required the companies without exception to divest themselves of all but one segment of the industry.

The substitute, offered by the subcommittee chairman Philip Hart, D-Mich., with Sen. Bayh's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

MPLA Links Critics to CIA

Angolan Regime Is Under Fire From Leftists in Own Ranks

By Caryle Murphy

LUANDA, Angola, April 1 (WP).—Angola's new pro-Marxist government has come under attack from leftists in its own ranks who say it has "sold out" to the Soviet Union and allowed Cubans to become "new colonizers" in Africa.

The far left, in an underground newspaper, Jornal de Operario (Paper of the Worker), has also charged the new government with weakening in the face of "American imperialism" by inviting the Gulf Oil Co. to resume production in the Angolan enclave of Cabinda.

Government officials, in turn, are accusing their leftist critics of ties to the CIA. They say the leftists' attacks only help pro-Western guerrilla groups resisting the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola regime in some parts of the country.

A few far leftist critics have been jailed and officials have threatened to take government jobs away from others. But there is no coordinated effort to quash the criticism.

Outbreak of Banditry

Angola's new leaders seem far more concerned about an outbreak of banditry, the worst to grip Luanda since Angola gained independence Nov. 11.

Much of the banditry appears to be the work of soldiers with little to do since the civil war's end. The government has ordered a crackdown on corrupt and undisciplined members of the armed forces.

As for the attacks by the Jornal de Operario, the government has ordered open discussion of what it calls the "reactionary criticisms." Carlos Rocha, the government's economic planning minister, said, "These ultra-left pamphlets are playing the game of the right, of the reaction . . . and they are attacking the government because they are against the revolution."

'Fancy Names'

Lucio Lara, the secretary-general of the MPLA, said, "The enemy formed groups with fancy names like 'Communist' to make them appear more advanced than the program of the MPLA and then put these organizations, which are absolutely created by the CIA and which have crazy and incoherent language, [to] insulting the MPLA point by point."

The far leftists have formed clandestine groups and have demanded that the MPLA immediately form a government of "workers and peasants."

Mercenaries to Be Tried

LONDON, April 1 (Reuters).—Angola will hold a public trial of foreign mercenaries captured on the northern front in the civil war, the Angola Press Agency reported today.

In a message received in London, the agency quoted Justice Minister Diogenese Boavida as saying the first group would include men from Britain, the United States and Argentina.

No date was set for the trial.

Embassy Asylum Barred to Marcos Opponent by U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—The United States has refused to grant a request for political asylum from former Philippine President Diosdado Macapagal, the State Department said today.

Spokesman Robert Funseth said that as a matter of general practice the United States does not grant political asylum to citizens of another country on their home soil.

Mr. Macapagal went to the Manila residence of U.S. Ambassador William Sullivan about 11 a.m. today and informed Mrs. Sullivan that he was seeking political asylum.

Reports from Manila said the former president sought asylum on the day a book he wrote attacking the Philippine government was released.

Mr. Funseth said Mr. Macapagal stayed at the embassy residence for about 10 hours and then left. Ambassador Sullivan was in Washington at the time. Mr. Funseth said that it did not appear that Mr. Macapagal's life or safety were in danger.

The book by Mr. Macapagal called for an election to end the military-law regime of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos.



United Press International.

KEEPING UP WITH THE KIDS—Youngsters from a church day school in Charleston, W. Va., held the line, in this case a rope, to stay in a group when they went to visit the animals after a circus came to town.

Tito Refers To Political Prisoners

STOCKHOLM, April 1 (AP).—President Tito of Yugoslavia indicated in a television interview yesterday that those who say his regime holds many political prisoners may be right.

Marshal Tito, 83, was in Stockholm on an official four-day visit. He was asked during the interview on Swedish television if he could confirm a claim by Amnesty International, which investigates the status of political prisoners around the world, that Yugoslavia holds many such prisoners.

"Perhaps it is true," he replied. "But Yugoslavia has a geographically exposed position. There are enemies who don't want Yugoslavia to exist as an independent nation. We are not doing anything that violates our Constitution.

"Those who are imprisoned are Stalinists," he added. "We don't want a Stalinist party in our country. Stalinists who cross our borders are imprisoned."

Lennart Aspegren, vice-chairman of the Swedish branch of London-based Amnesty International, said he thought Marshal Tito was "generalizing" when he said most of the political prisoners were Stalinists.

Estimate Given

"Amnesty International has estimated the number of political prisoners in Yugoslavia at about 1,000," he said, "and we feel a great number of those have been criticizing the system from leftist points of view."

In the television interview, Marshal Tito expressed support for the Italian and French Communist parties' stand in regard to Moscow.

"We reject, as they do, that there should be a center which is giving orders to Communist parties throughout the world," he said.

Marshal Tito met with Premier Olof Palme yesterday for talks and a "working lunch." He returned to Belgrade today.

Two Dissidents Sentenced

BELGRADE, April 1 (AP).—Two persons were sentenced to prison terms and another arrested for hostile activities, distorted presentation of the Yugoslav system in public and slandering of its leaders, newspapers reported today.

Blagoje Jovanovic, 33, financial director of the Brodiremont company of Kladovo, was sentenced by the district court of Negotin to five years in jail. In Zajecar, Dragoljub Jovanovic, 46, a legal counselor for the town council, was sentenced to two years in jail.

At Sibenik, an Adriatic port, police arrested Stipe Kasumovic, 49, a construction foreman, for hostile activities.

National Growth Plan Outlined

Argentine President Blocks Peronist Funds

BUENOS AIRES, April 1 (AP).—The new military government has frozen the bank accounts of former President Isabel Peron and scores of former Peronist officials while outlining a program for national progress.

Mrs. Peron has been under detention in southern Argentina since the armed forces overthrew her a week ago. The army commander, Gen. Jorge Videla, took office as President on Monday.

In his first speech since the coup, Gen. Videla told a nationwide television and radio audience Tuesday night that his government will fight subversion unceasingly while respecting human rights and encouraging foreign investments in Argentina.

The military authorities have not said whether Mrs. Peron will be tried on corruption charges against her administration.

The central bank announced that all banks have been ordered to prevent withdrawals from the accounts and safe-deposit boxes of Mrs. Peron, former Peronist President Hector Campora, numerous former ministers, other ex-officials and leaders of several labor unions.

The former ministers whose accounts were frozen include Jose Lopez Rega, who headed the Social Welfare Ministry and was Mrs. Peron's personal secretary until he resigned and left the country under pressure in the middle of last year.

In a 30-minute speech, Gen. Videla said that his regime will monopolize the use of force and "we will use that force as many times as necessary to insure the full observance of social peace."

"Toward this goal we will combat, without truce, subversive delinquency in any of its manifestations until it is totally annihilated," the new President declared.

He said that the armed forces seized power to insure the protection of the "natural rights of man."

Gen. Videla said the state will maintain control of national production, but added: "We will establish all the necessary conditions for private enterprise and national and foreign capital so they can participate with maximum potential and creative force in the rational exploitation of resources."

There has not been any new foreign investment in Argentina in the last three years because of restrictive laws and disorder. Foreign investment in 1973 was estimated at $2.5 billion—with 90 per cent coming from the United States.

President Videla said that Argentines should not expect immediate solutions to problems or spectacular changes, and he called for cooperation on a national reorganization. He repeated a promise by the new military government for a return to democracy, but he did not set a date for elections.

Police Official Slain

BUENOS AIRES, April 1 (UPI).—Gunmen killed a federal police official today, the second such official to be assassinated since the new military government decreed the death penalty for such acts.

Ansel Dinardi, head of an accounting department for the federal police, and his chauffeur were both shot from a passing truck as they left Mr. Dinardi's home in the Buenos Aires suburb of Ramos Mejia, police sources said.

On Monday, Chief Inspector Guillermo Pavon was killed in a similar attack as he left his home.

Economic, Monetary Issues Dominate EEC Summit Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

that there could be no successful EEC monetary policy before there was a common economic policy. Bonn's insistence on this point was reliably reported to have led to a French decision not to bring up at this meeting new proposals for a strengthening of the European currencies' joint float, or "snake."

The Bonn stand was fortified by new commission statistics showing that West Germany was first in practically all economic indicators. These statistics led to what one source called "more economic lecturing" by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Mr. Schmidt defended the notion of sanctions, said that only national measures could solve unemployment and said that the trouble with the community was not that it had two economic speeds, but nine. He also said that Bonn was now paying 1.5 billion deutsche marks more into community support funds than it should be.

The consensus today appeared to be that the present crisis was much deeper than a monetary one and that new French proposals for widening the snake or making a two-tiered snake would have little effect. In fact, everybody seemed afraid of the snake today and Luxembourg's Premier Gaston Thorn said after the meeting that "it was not discussed and will not be."

Nevertheless, one of the commission's three proposals dealt with ending the situation where half the community is in the float and half is outside it. The commission proposed that monetary meetings among the "floating" nations be ended and that all monetary policy be coordinated among the EEC's nine members.

The commission's third proposal was that the community's aid fund, called the European Fund for Monetary Cooperation, be expanded so that the EEC's wealthier nations could provide more help for the poorer.

Bonn has been extremely wary of giving the fund more aid without greater economic coordination and this point has become controversial. Only this week Italian industrialist Giovanni Agnelli criticized loans to Italy that were accompanied by various economic disciplinary measures that he called "devoid of realism."

The community has recently voted $1.3 billion in aid to Italy and Ireland, with $1 billion going to Italy. A community spokesman tonight defended this kind of "tied loans" and said that Italy accepted "voluntarily" the kind of constraints the community wants generalized.

Beirut Truce Is Accepted

(Continued from Page 1)

confrontation lines. Diplomatic sources attributed the decline in the intensity of the clashes to direct intervention by Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yassir Arafat.

The newspaper An Nahar said Mr. Arafat had ordered guerrillas to withhold any offensive operations against rightist forces and fire only in self-defense.

Syria has put additional pressure on the leftists to accept the Syrian peace plans with a strong denouncement of "one of the parties" that had complicated the situation by continuing the armed conflict—an obvious reference to Mr. Jumblat's militia group.

The Syrians had already cut off arms supplies to leftist forces and stationed 17,000 troops along the border.

Phalangist military and political leaders met with party chief Pierre Gemayel to review the truce situation.

Mr. Gemayel then joined other Christian leaders—Mr. Franjieh and Interior Minister Camille Chamoun—in talks with U.S. envoy Dean Brown, who began an "analyzing and assessing" mission for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Chamoun said discussions had been "extremely objective."

"We notified the American envoy of our stand and he, in turn, will hold contacts with the other side and will possibly contact us again," Mr. Chamoun said.

Soviet Spy Craft Reportedly Elude NATO Fighters

BRUSSELS, April 1 (Reuters).—Soviet pilots in the world's fastest warplane have begun regular spy flights over parts of Western Europe at altitudes unreachable by NATO interceptors, diplomatic sources at NATO headquarters said today.

The sources reported that MiG-25 planes, code-named Foxbat by NATO, fly at more than three times the speed of sound 100,000 feet over West Germany, Denmark and Norway.

NATO pilots, in much slower F-4 Phantoms and F-104 Starfighters, watch helplessly from thousands of feet lower as the MiG-25s flash by, the sources said.

NATO military authorities would neither confirm nor deny the reports but senior officers at NATO air bases privately confirmed them.

They said that the Russians had started flying over NATO countries with reconnaissance versions of the MiG-25 in January but that flights had increased recently when NATO pilots failed to intercept them. The MiG-25 is the fastest warplane in military operation in the world.

British Emissary Visits Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, April 1 (UPI).—British emissary David Ennals arrived here today for talks on Rhodesia with President Julius Nyerere.

Mr. Ennals, a Foreign Office secretary of state, said that he was carrying "no new plans or initiatives" toward staving off any black liberation war against the white supremacist regime of Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, but that he would have "an exchange of ideas" with Mr. Nyerere.

The Tanzanian leader heads a group of four African presidents authorized by the Organization of African Unity to oversee the dismantling of minority rule in Rhodesia.

Senate Panel Votes Measure To Split Up the Oil Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

support, contained the provision allowing refiners to engage in retail marketing.

Refiners could not, however, directly operate retail service stations that they did not have before Jan. 1 of this year.

Sen. Bayh told newsmen the change was made in an effort to pick up support for the bill. He said he would have preferred to require complete separation of refining and retail marketing.

5-Year Grace Period

The measure would allow the oil companies five years to accomplish the divestiture and establish a temporary petroleum divestiture court to handle all litigation growing out of the forced breakup of the companies.

The substitute measure also provides for civil instead of criminal penalties for violations of a divestiture order and would allow a natural-gas company to own a pipeline, which was prohibited in the original bill.

Supporters contend that breaking up major petroleum companies that produce, refine, transport and market oil would increase competition and lead to lower prices.

Opponents maintain that splintering the companies would make the industry less efficient, lower production, make the nation more dependent on foreign oil and cause higher prices.

French Lead As Consumers

(Continued from Page 1)

sumer spending was only 928 parity pounds, the lowest figure among the four most populated countries in the European Economic Community.

The report also used a "parity dollar" to calculate comparisons between European countries and the United States. The result contradicts any belief that Sweden, West Germany or any other European country had become as prosperous as the United States.

In terms of consumer spending, the U.S. average a head was 4,145 parity dollars in 1974. France was nearest with 3,066, followed by Switzerland with 3,009.

Beirut Reopens Airport

BEIRUT, April 1 (Reuters).—Beirut International Airport reopened today after a 10-day closure because of fighting in the area.

Sicilian Quake Victims Get $60-Million Fund

ROME, April 1 (Reuters).—The government has decided to give 50 billion lire (about $60 million) for victims of a Sicilian earthquake eight years ago following a demonstration here about their plight.

The grant to build homes for more than 50,000 persons left homeless by the earthquake was announced yesterday after a day of demonstrations by more than 1,000 persons from the Belice area of western Sicily.

Turkish Student Killed

ANKARA, April 1 (Reuters).—A leftist university student was shot dead in the Black Sea town of Trabzon Tuesday, bringing the death toll in nearly five months of political violence to 33, officials here said.

Setback in Relations

Bonn, Moscow Abandon Plan To Build Atom Plant in Russia

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, April 1 (NYT).—West Germany has abandoned a project to build a $600-million nuclear power plant for the Soviet Union in Kaliningrad, in a major political setback to West German-Soviet relations.

After a last round of negotiations with Soviet officials in Moscow yesterday, Bonn's minister of economics, Hans Friderichs, announced the failure of the plan despite three years of discussions. He said the two countries had been unable to agree on economic terms and had dropped the idea.

The political importance of the project centered on Bonn's wish to use electricity from the plant to supply West Berlin, and this is believed here to have been the real reason for the failure.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt went to the Soviet Union for talks with Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev on this point in October, 1974. After the summit meeting, Mr. Schmidt said he was satisfied that there was "fundamental agreement" that the power lines should run from Kaliningrad through West Berlin to West Germany, but a final accord was never reached.

Route for Power Lines

Yesterday, Bonn government spokesman Klaus Bolling said, "It has been clear recently that the Soviet Union was having trouble agreeing to the route for the power lines." The East German government, through whose territory the lines would have had to pass, was reportedly opposed to the project on political grounds.

The Soviet Union and its allies have often insisted that West Berlin is a separate political entity which should have no official ties to West Germany. This insistence has kept Bonn and Moscow from agreeing on a scientific and technological cooperation treaty that Mr. Brezhnev and former Chancellor Willy Brandt discussed here in the spring of 1973.

Mr. Brezhnev has accepted an invitation to visit West Germany again this year but diplomats here do not expect him to come before the Oct. 3 elections here.

It would take a summit meeting to break the deadlock in West German-Soviet relations, they believe.

Mr. Bolling said the Soviet Union had suggested building the power plant, not West Germany. "Our interest in the project was in assuring a dependable source of electricity for West Berlin," he said, adding: "The government is reacting calmly to the dropping of the idea."

Malaysia Probes Alleged Bribes By Northrop

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, April 1 (Reuters).—The government is investigating alleged payoffs by the Northrop Corp. to Malaysian business and political leaders to promote sales of jet fighters, a minister told Parliament.

Deputy Defense Minister Mokhtar Hashim declined to give details of the investigation when asked yesterday if Malaysia had asked the U.S. congressional Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations to provide information.

He said he was aware of reports about alleged payoffs. He said the purchase of various aircraft was on a government-to-government basis under the U.S. foreign military sales program and he denied a suggestion that a local company acted as an intermediary.

U.S. Firm Reports Payments

MINNEAPOLIS, April 1 (UPI).—Control Data Corp. said yesterday it doled out at least $2,275,000 in payments of "questionable legality" to foreign government officials in the last three years to get computer business.

The statement followed a preliminary investigation begun by the firm earlier this year. Company officials said they met this week with federal Securities and Exchange Commission authorities to discuss the payments.

Mrs. Armstrong Says U.S. Hopes to Curb Arms to Ulster

BELFAST, April 1 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador Anne Armstrong said on the first day of a two-day visit to Northern Ireland today that a U.S. customs team will arrive Sunday to try to clamp down on weapons shipments from the United States.

She was answering a question at a news conference on what the United States could do to stop the flow of weapons to Northern Ireland.

"It can enforce our law," she said. "We have a team—a customs team—coming here on April 4, I think, to see what we can do to tighten up our oversight of illegal entry of weapons or contraband into Northern Ireland."

Mrs. Armstrong arrived in a private jet from London at heavily guarded Aldergrove Airport, target of a mortar attack three weeks ago. Three British Army soldiers and a part-time policeman died in violence in the 11 hours before her visit.

She said that President Ford had shown "moral leadership" when he joined with Irish Republic Premier Liam Cosgrave in deploring violence and urging Americans not to contribute anything that would further it.

To Parties Concerned

"But I think," she added, "that it is up to the parties concerned to come to a resolution of their difficulties."

Asked if the United States had any role to play in ending the violence in Northern Ireland, she replied: "I make the distinction between the American people with their compassion for all the people of Ireland and the government, which cannot meddle in internal affairs."

The IRA today claimed responsibility for the killing of three British soldiers—all Scotsmen—who died when their vehicle triggered a mine, planted in a culvert, 45 miles south of Belfast. A fourth soldier was seriously wounded in the incident.

The Provisional IRA issued a statement warning that such action will continue "until the harassment of the Republican population in the area ends."

The part-time policeman killed was a member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, the local militia. He was found shot to death in his car in the South Armagh district.

Congress Passes Bill to Sell Some Of the Navy's Oil

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—The House gave final congressional approval yesterday to a bill requiring that more than a billion barrels of oil be pumped from Navy reserves to meet U.S. energy needs.

The measure, approved 390 to 5 by the House, was sent to President Ford. It requires the Navy to act within 90 days to put into production its petroleum fields at Elks Hills and Buena Vista, both in California, and at Teapot Dome in Wyoming. The Senate approved the bill by voice vote last week.

Rep. John Melcher, D-Mont., chairman of the House-Senate conference that drafted the final bill, estimated that 325,000 barrels of oil a day will be flowing out of Elks Hills in California within two years.

That supply and 16 million barrels flowing daily through the Alaska pipeline about that time, Rep. Melcher said, will provide 2 million of the 16 million barrels that the nation uses daily.

Opening up the Navy oil reserves for commercial sales had been fought for decades by the Navy and some Capitol Hill legislators on the grounds that the petroleum should be saved for war or military emergencies. Under a compromise, all money from commercial sale of the Navy supplies will be set aside to buy back petroleum for a strategic oil reserve or to buy civilian oil quickly in a military emergency.

Large A-Reactor Visited by Sadat In West Germany

BONN, April 1 (UPI).—Egypt's President Anwar Sadat today visited the world's largest nuclear reactor, one of the type West Germany is selling to Brazil.

Mr. Sadat visited the plant, 18 miles north of Mannheim, at his own request after concluding three days of talks with West German political leaders. Later today he went to Munich. He is on a two-week tour of Europe to seek arms deals and press for recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

During his three days in Bonn, Mr. Sadat received a pledge of 230 million deutsche marks ($90 million) in aid, plus a credit of 300 million marks to finance the Egyptian purchase of West German goods.

West Germany's sale of eight nuclear reactors to Brazil sparked a storm of protest from U.S. congressmen who demanded that Brazil allow the plants to be subject to inspection. Bonn and Brazil subsequently signed a treaty with the International Atomic Energy Authority under which the South American country accepted supervision and inspection of the plants.

Egypt relies for most of its energy on the Soviet-built Aswan Dam. It has no nuclear-power plants.

Portugal, Zaire Renew Relations

LISBON, April 1 (Reuters).—Portugal and Zaire today resumed full diplomatic relations which were broken off because the rightist Portuguese regime that existed before April of last year refused to give up its African territories.

Diplomatic sources said the initiative for full relations came from Zaire. In November, 1974, Portugal and Zaire set up consular relations. But these were suspended last summer because Zaire believed Portuguese authorities were giving too much support to the leftist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

W. German Asks Reciprocity in U.S. Arms Trade

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI).—There is no possibility of West Germany helping NATO purchase the expensive, U.S. early-warning system (AWACS) unless the United States buys a corresponding amount of West German tanks, a Bonn parliamentarian told a Senate subcommittee yesterday.

Carl Damm, head of a special delegation from the North Atlantic Assembly Military Committee, told a Senate Armed Services subcommittee that it was essential that the United States develop stronger two-way military trade by buying more conventional equipment from Europe so those nations could purchase more expensive, sophisticated U.S. military weapons systems.

Mr. Damm, a member of the Bundestag, said: "To speak quite frankly, I personally do not see any possibility for the Federal Republic of Germany to take part in the AWACS program unless the United States spends a corresponding amount on German tanks. This would be a fair deal, a two-way street."

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No Explosions Above 150 Kilotons

U.S. Expects Pact With Russia Soon on Restricting A-Tests

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, April 1 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union expect to complete an agreement limiting both peaceful and military nuclear explosions to 150 kilotons "within the next several weeks," the White House and State Department announced yesterday.

In anticipation of the conclusion of a treaty package, neither side is expected to test any more nuclear devices above 150 kilotons (the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT), Robert Funseth, the State Department spokesman, said.

[Tonight, the Soviet Union pledged not to "take any actions incompatible" with the underground test ban treaty.

[An official statement by Tass news agency said: "The Soviet Union does not intend to take any actions incompatible with the provisions of the treaty on the understanding that the United States will act in the same way."]

The simultaneous statement by the State Department and the White House was described by an administration official as an effort to emphasize the importance attributed by President Ford to completion of the treaty.

The amendment was made on the deadline set in July, 1974, by President Richard Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, for inauguration of a test ban on nuclear weapons exceeding yields of 150 kilotons.

But the weapons treaty was coupled by the two leaders to agreement on a parallel restriction of tests for peaceful purposes, which is still to be negotiated. The negotiations on the peaceful explosions began in October, 1974, and were continuing this week in the expectation that the few remaining issues could soon be resolved, Mr. Funseth said.

Draft Nearly Ready

Earlier, at a special briefing, Fred Ikle, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said a draft treaty was virtually completed by the negotiators in Moscow.

A high-ranking administration official said the peaceful explosions treaty could be finished "in a couple of days" rather than weeks, since it was a matter of top-level decisions by policymakers rather than of negotiating technalities.

The Soviet Union stopped testing high-yield nuclear devices at the end of last year after 10 big explosions in the year. The United States, which tested 16 weapons underground in Nevada last year, completed this year's series of nine tests on March 17. They were in the range of 500 kilotons.

"We have no plans to conduct further tests in the near future," Mr. Ikle said, but he denied that this meant "a moratorium" on large nuclear tests.

He also held out the hope that the treaty package, when it is completed and presented to Congress for ratification, would pave the way for lowering the threshold of nuclear tests in the two countries "down toward zero."

"It will be a real step in the direction of a comprehensive test ban," he asserted, adding that the United States hoped the Soviet Union would eventually give up the idea of explosions for peaceful purposes.

U.S. Halted Tests

The United States made its last nuclear test in its peaceful-purposes program in May, 1973, with the simultaneous detonation of three 30-kiloton bombs in Colorado. Since then, according to Mr. Ikle, the government has concluded that nuclear explosions for civilian engineering purposes are not useful.

Mr. Ikle said the U.S. negotiating team in Moscow had not detected any slowing in the pace of the talks as a result of the cooling political climate between the Soviet Union and the United States.

"If anything, they moved faster in the last few months," he remarked, adding, "There were never any acrimonious periods."

The State Department also announced that the Soviet Union had responded to a February proposal put forth by the United States on a new treaty for limiting strategic arms. Mr. Funseth declined to elaborate on the Soviet reply, which was apparently conveyed to Mr. Ford through the Soviet Embassy.

A new arms pact would limit nuclear missile launchers and bombers to 2,400 for each side.



Associated Press.

Julia and Joseph Quinlan interviewed after decision.

Quinlan Case Ruling Reversed

Court Backs Parents' Right In U.S. to Let Daughter Die

From Wire Dispatches

TRENTON, N.J., April 1.—Doctors may turn off the respirator maintaining the life of Karen Quinlan without fear of civil suit or criminal prosecution, the New Jersey Supreme Court ruled yesterday. Reversing a decision of a New Jersey Superior Court judge, the state's highest court, in a 7-to-0 decision, held that Karen's father, Joseph Quinlan, could be named guardian of the comatose young woman.

The court then ruled that Mr. Quinlan could let his 22-year-old daughter die if he could find competent medical authorities who agree with him that she is beyond recovery.

Mr. Quinlan sought to be named guardian of his daughter for the express purpose of ordering that the artificial life-support system that has sustained her through almost a year of coma and physical deterioration be discontinued.

A spokesman for the New Jersey attorney general's office, which had opposed Mr. Quinlan's request, said the state is considering an appeal.

However, Attorney General William Hyland said in a statement, "The Supreme Court decision is highly compassionate and probably represents the consensus of society on this subject."

"This is the decision we have been praying for," said Karen's mother, Julia Quinlan.

The Quinlans said they would give the state time to consider an appeal before asking to have the respirator disconnected.

"We hope at the last minute the Lord will take her and we won't have to remove her from her respirator," Mr. Quinlan said. But, he said, he and his wife will order the life-support treatment stopped if left with a decision.

'No Hope'

"There is no hope and there hasn't been any," said Mrs. Quinlan, who told reporters she wept when the attorney for the family, Paul Armstrong, telephoned from Trenton to tell them of the court decision.

"I feel this responsibility has been put on us by God. We have to act on it. Once we made our decision, we never had any doubt," Mr. Quinlan said.

Mr. Armstrong said the court decision "manifests the majesty of the common law and its ability to address sociological innovations."

In an opinion written by Chief Justice Richard Hughes, the court rejected the Quinlans' argument that Karen's continuance on the respirator represented cruel and unusual punishment and violated their freedom of religion.

The court agreed, however, that Karen has a constitutional right of privacy that would allow a decision to turn off the respirator.

"We have no doubt, in these unhappy circumstances, that if Karen were herself, miraculously lucid for an interval (not altering the existing prognosis of the condition to which she would soon return) and perceptive of her irreversible condition, she could effectively decide upon discontinuance of the life-support apparatus even if it meant the prospect of natural death...," the court said.

"We have no hesitancy in deciding (in this case) that no external compelling interest of the state could compel Karen to endure the unendurable, only to



AP.

Karen Quinlan

vegetate a few measurable months with no realistic possibility of returning to any semblance of cognitive or sapient life. We perceive no thread of logic distinguishing between such a choice on Karen's part and a similar choice which... could be made by a competent patient terminally ill, riddled by cancer and suffering great pain...

"Our affirmation of Karen's independent right of choice would ordinarily be based upon her competency to assert it. The sad truth, however, is that she is grossly incompetent and we cannot discern her supposed choice based on the testimony of her previous conversations with friends...

"Nevertheless, we have concluded that Karen's rights of privacy may be asserted on her behalf by her guardian under the peculiar circumstances here present."

The court then held that the attending physician, with concurrence of Karen's guardian and family and the hospital's Ethics Committee, may legally withdraw the life-support system.

Karen's doctors had argued that taking her off the life-support system would conflict with their professional judgment and could leave them open to both civil and criminal actions.

The Superior Court ruling by Judge Robert Muir jr. in November had upheld the doctors, saying that the treatment or absence of treatment in Karen's case was a decision for the doctors alone. It was that decision that was appealed to the State Supreme Court.

Karen has been in a coma since April 15. Although traces of quinine and tranquilizers were found in her bloodstream, doctors testified they do not know what caused the brain damage that led to her coma.

Drivers Begin Truck Strike Across U.S.

Threat to Economy Considered Possible

CHICAGO, April 1 (AP).—Members of the Teamsters Union launched a trucking strike across the country today and there were scattered reports of violence.

The walkout began after negotiators failed to reach agreement on a new national contract. Their negotiations adjourned early this morning but they were resumed later. Wages, fringe benefits and a cost-of-living clause were the sticking points.

If the strike continued for a long period, the nation's economy would face disruption because of the cutback in the interstate flow of goods. The teamsters haul about 60 per cent of the country's manufactured products.

Although the walkout was generally peaceful, shots were fired at a trucker in Cleveland and in Detroit a 23-year-old man was beaten by several picketers when he tried to park his truck at a company lot. Stones were thrown at trucks on a road in southwest Michigan.

N.Y.C. Transit

In New York City, meanwhile, a transit workers' strike that would have affected about 3 million subway and bus riders was averted with the predawn announcement of tentative agreement on a new contract for 34,000 employees of the transit system.

San Francisco faced a second day without public transport in a continuing strike by about 1,900 of approximately 20,000 city workers protesting pay cuts. Labor leaders said picketing would spread to two city-county hospitals.

Labor Secretary W. J. Usery jr. and other federal officials had no comment on the teamsters' strike and there was no immediate indication that the Ford administration would seek a Taft-Hartley Act injunction against the walkout. The union, with 400,000 members, is the nation's largest labor group.

The union's president, Frank Fitzsimmons, said here that the pre-walkout offer by the chief negotiator for the trucking industry was "in the ball park"—meaning that it was not unreasonably far from teamster demands. The industry negotiator said that he had substantially improved the industry's settlement offer in its final proposal.

Before Deadline

Negotiators had worked through the night to reach a new contract for the New York City transit workers. The accord was announced shortly before a 4:30 a.m. strike deadline.

The pact calls for a cost-of-living boost of one cent an hour for each increase of three-tenths of 1 per cent in the city's cost-of-living index. There also is a wage-reopener clause to be invoked "in the event any city union receives benefits better than this contract." The transit workers made an average of $16,541 a year under the old contract.

Union officials said the settlement would not affect the present 50-cent one-way bus and subway fare, at least not this year.

In San Francisco, the municipal bus system, recreation facilities and most public works departments remained shut down. The transit system carries about 250,000 persons daily.

The strike was begun by 1,900 machinists, plumbers, electricians and other city employees, over a proposed $5.7 million cut in the city payroll.



United Press International.

TRIAL RUN—Three South American javalinas, carrying overweight jockeys, gallumphed, or whatever they do, in a training race Wednesday at Gulfstream Park in Hallandale, Fla., in a warm-up for their run-for-the-money show on Saturday.

Conrail System Is Rolling in U.S. Northeast

PHILADELPHIA, April 1 (AP).—The Northeast's bankrupt railroads began a government-backed ride today under a system called Conrail.

Familiar names, including the Penn Central, disappeared officially at one minute past midnight under the take-over of seven Northeastern and Midwestern lines. The lines employ 100,000 persons, one-fourth of all rail workers in the United States.

A special three-judge federal court signed legal documents yesterday to complete the largest corporate reorganization in U.S. history.

Senate Upset By Treatment Of Candidates

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP.)—The Senate yesterday condemned as the "work of a gang of thugs" incidents in Madison, Wis., in which Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., was spat upon and Alabama Gov. George Wallace was taunted by demonstrators with wheelchairs.

The Senate voted unanimously for a resolution characterizing the incidents as cruel, callous and undemocratic.

The resolution, sponsored by Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., put the Senate on record as deploring and condemning "the cruel and reprehensible conduct of a gang of common thugs."

Carter Took Free Trips on 2 Firms' Jets

By Nicholas M. Horrock

ATLANTA, April 1 (NYT).—Jimmy Carter took free trips on executive jets of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and the Coca-Cola Co. while governor of Georgia even though the state provides aircraft and travel funds for the governor's use, according to businessmen and former state officials.

The longest trip, according to interviews and records, was a three-week sweep through Latin America that Mr. Carter took aboard a Lockheed JetStar executive plane in April, 1972.

Mr. Carter also used Coca-Cola Co. private jets to attend several national and Southern governors conferences and may have ridden on flights to Washington and other places, according to former state officials and a Coca-Cola official. Lockheed and Coca-Cola have major installations in Georgia.

Mr. Carter, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, was queried at a news conference in Appleton, Wis. He described the Lockheed trip as a routine trade mission that promoted Georgia products and benefited the people of Georgia.

'No Secrecy'

"There was no secrecy about it. It was reported and it ought to be," he said.

Lockheed Corp. made the trip to sell JetStars and Hercules C-130 military cargo planes to Latin American governments and private customers.

The use of corporate executive aircraft by public officials raises questions of whether the companies providing the flights can obtain favors from the officials they carry as passengers. Last year, Gov. Marvin Mandel of Maryland came under widespread criticism for taking trips on private corporate aircraft.

Jody Powell, Mr. Carter's press spokesman, asserted that the former governor's flights had not constituted a conflict of interest.

'No Obligation'

"He never did a favor for either company," Mr. Powell said in a telephone interview. "I'm sure he felt no obligation to these companies."

Mr. Powell and Rex Granum, a Carter campaign spokesman based in Atlanta, said that neither the Lockheed nor the Coca-Cola trip had been taken on what Mr. Granum called "private business or personal affairs" but had been for state business.

Mr. Granum said the campaign staff did not have a list of all such Coca-Cola flights, their purpose or the destination, but the staff was attempting to prepare one.

He and Mr. Powell acknowledged, however, that the state had not reimbursed Coca-Cola or Lockheed for the transportation. The state of Georgia provides travel funds for gubernatorial trips on state business. It also maintains for the governor a small fleet of aircraft and pilots.

Decrying Deals With Russians

Reagan Uses Nationwide TV To Hit Ford Foreign Policy

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, April 1 (WP).—Ronald Reagan presented his case against the "wandering" foreign policy of the Ford administration last night, making a nationally televised speech aimed at raising money for his financially hard-pressed presidential campaign.

The former governor of California asserted that President Ford has substituted the words "peace through strength" for "détente" without any actual change in a foreign policy of accommodation with the Soviet Union.

"I believe in the peace of which Mr. Ford spoke—as much as any man," Mr. Reagan said. "But peace does not come from weakness or from retreat. It comes from restoration of American military superiority."

Mr. Ford's campaign chairman, Rogers Morton, said afterward: "This is former Gov. Reagan's basic stump speech. There is nothing new in it—nothing that hasn't already been repudiated by a majority of Republican voters."

Basic Message

Earlier yesterday, a Reagan aide had said that the Californian would use the speech to "redefine his candidacy."

While Mr. Reagan did not do that he did introduce millions of television viewers to the basic message he has been using since March 4—a message that his strategists believe helped him in an upset victory over Mr. Ford in the March 23 North Carolina primary.

The message's main thrust is that the United States has become dangerously weak militarily in relation to the Soviet Union and that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has trusted the Russians too much.

Mr. Reagan said that Mr. Ford's signing of the Helsinki pact on cooperation and security in Europe had put a U.S. "stamp of approval on Russia's enslavement of the captive nations."

"Now we must ask if someone is giving away our freedom," Mr. Reagan said. "Dr. Kissinger is quoted as saying that he thinks of the U.S. as Athens and the Soviet Union as Sparta. 'The day of the U.S. is past and today is the day of the Soviet Union.' And he added, 'My job as secretary of state is to negotiate the most acceptable second-best position available.'"

The quotations attributed to Mr. Kissinger are from a forthcoming book by Adm. Elmo Zumwalt jr. (ret.), a Democratic candidate for U.S. senator in Virginia. His quotation from an alleged conversation with Mr. Kissinger has been disavowed by the secretary.

Mr. Reagan used—in the only completely new material in his speech last night—another description of State Department thinking about Soviet power.

Mr. Reagan said that columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak last month reported that State Department Counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt had said, in effect, that Eastern Europe's "captive nations should give up any claim of national sovereignty and simply become part of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Evans and Mr. Novak wrote (IHT, March 22) that in December Mr. Sonnenfeldt "told a London meeting of U.S. ambassadors to European nations that the 'inorganic, unnatural relationship' between Moscow and Eastern Europe based on Soviet military prowess threatens world peace. 'So,' he concluded, 'it must be our policy to strive for an evolution that makes the relationship between the Eastern Europeans and the Soviet Union an organic one.'"

Mr. Kissinger has claimed the columnists misrepresented Mr. Sonnenfeldt's remarks.

Ford Assails Congress

WASHINGTON, April 1 (WP).—President Ford denounced the Democratic-controlled Congress last night as having a "record of failure; a record of timidity."

He told about 1,000 Republicans at a fund-raising dinner here that the Democratic Congress is "out of step and out of touch with the American people" and he pledged to do everything he can to elect this fall a Republican majority on Capitol Hill.

The President did not mention by name his opponent in the Republican presidential primaries, but he seemed to have had Mr. Reagan in mind when he pledged to his cheering audience that he would do nothing to disrupt the unity of the GOP during the campaign.

Mr. Ford said that the overall unity of the party "has been my philosophy all along and I will not abandon it in 1976."

3d Soviet Protest By U.S. Embassy

MOSCOW, April 1 (UPI).—The U.S. government today filed its third protest with the Soviet Union in a week concerning the harassment of U.S. diplomats in Moscow.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said the protest was contained in a diplomatic note handed to the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The spokesman said the note cited threatening telephone calls, a telegram campaign and a bomb threat at the embassy Monday, the second in a week.

U.S. diplomats have been receiving anonymous phone calls from Soviet citizens complaining about alleged harassment of Soviet diplomats and buildings in the United States.

U.S. Aide Asks Supreme Court To Reinstate Death Penalty

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, April 1 (WP).—The Ford administration asked the Supreme Court yesterday to overrule its 1972 decision that the death penalty, as then administered, was unconstitutional.

Solicitor General Robert Bork, appearing as friend of the court in capital punishment cases from five states, said that the decision had forced many state legislatures to enact mandatory death laws against their better judgment.

If the court adheres to its ruling, Mr. Bork said, it should rule that the laws enacted since 1972 by 34 states meet the high court's constitutional standard and that the death penalty is not cruel and unusual punishment.

Rare Event

Mr. Bork urged the turnabout, a rare event in the Supreme Court, especially for a decision only four years old, as the justices concluded six hours of oral argument during two days on capital punishment issues.

Mr. Bork said later, outside the courtroom, that overruling the 1972 decision, Furman vs. Georgia, would reinstate 13 federal capital punishment provisions that were "called into question" by Furman but never formally wiped off the statute books.

Provisions for the death penalty for treason, espionage, assassination of a president or members of Congress, and kidnappings and bank robberies resulting in death are among the now-dormant sections of federal law.

In 1974, Congress added the death penalty for aircraft piracy where death results and provided procedures which the administration contends are constitutional, even under the Furman decision, because they guide and control the otherwise unfettered discretion of juries in considering punishment.

The justices gave no reaction to Mr. Bork's proposal as they asked questions of lawyers and prepared to take the cases under advisement.

Uncertain Votes

Lawyers in the packed courtroom said it appeared evident from the questioning that the four members of the 1972 minority—Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Harry Blackmun, Lewis Powell jr. and William Rehnquist—were unlikely to budge from their support of the death penalty.

They were less certain about the two swing voters in the 1972 majority, Potter Stewart and Byron White. Equally uncertain was the leaning of the newest justice, John Stevens, who was named by President Ford to replace retired Justice William Douglas, also a member of the 1972 majority.

Justices William Brennan jr. and Thurgood Marshall gave no sign of changing their opposition to the death penalty.

Mr. Bork argued a year ago in support of the death penalty but he did not then ask the justices to consider overturning the Furman ruling. That round of arguments proved inconclusive, however, as the court split 4 to 4 (Justice Douglas was ill and unable to vote) and forced further arguments after Justice Stevens joined the court.

The solicitor general received solid support from Justice Powell. "It's perfectly obvious," Justice Powell said, "that we need some way to deter this slaughter of Americans."

He was referring to the 42-percent rise in the national murder rate since 1968 cited in FBI statistics.

Daily Doses of Estriol

U.S. to Test Use of Hormone to Prevent Breast Cancer

By Jane E. Brody

ST. PETERSBURG BEACH, Fla., April 1 (NYT).—A Nebraska cancer specialist is planning to test daily doses of an estrogen hormone as a means of preventing breast cancer in women.

A proposal for a clinical trial of the hormone, called estriol, which may ultimately involve up to 10,000 women, is expected to be approved shortly by the Food and Drug Administration, an agency spokesman said yesterday. It is believed that this would be the first wide-scale test of a drug aimed at preventing cancer.

Dr. Henry Lemon, head of oncology at the University of Nebraska Medical School, this week told the closing session of the American Cancer Society's seminar for science writers that studies made of estriol so far suggested that the hormone could significantly reduce the risk of breast cancer.

Breast cancer, the leading cancer killer of American women, will develop in more than 8 million American women now living if present trends continue.

The proposed trial is based on numerous observations of laboratory animals and women that have suggested that, the higher the level of estriol in the blood, the lower the risk of developing breast cancer.

Natural Production

During pregnancy, natural estriol production increases a thousandfold, Dr. Lemon told the seminar, and several studies have shown that women who have at least one child before the age of 25 have half the breast cancer risk that American women usually face.

Asian women, whose chance of getting breast cancer is a sixth that of white American women, also have higher amounts of estriol in their blood relative to the two other natural estrogens, estrone and estradiol.

A decade ago, Dr. Lemon reported that breast cancer patients were far more likely to have reduced amounts of estriol in their blood than healthy women.

Since then, he and his colleagues have studied the effects of estriol and other hormones on the incidence of breast cancer in rats exposed to cancer-causing agents.

Daily Doses Planned

Whereas estrone and estradiol (a hormone that some brands of oral contraceptives contain) reduced the breast cancer risk in the animals by half, estriol gave more than 90-per-cent protection, Dr. Lemon said.

His plan is to test daily doses of 2.5 to 5 milligrams of estriol taken for three years by women aged 30 or less and for five years by women over 30.

The test would compare the cases of breast cancer developed by these women and by a similar group of untreated women. The test would include women known to face a high risk of getting breast cancer.

In using estriol for other purposes, Dr. Lemon has found that its side effects include occasional bleeding between menstrual periods and a 10-per-cent increase in blood cholesterol level. In laboratory animals, he said, the hormone acts as a contraceptive by preventing implantation of a fertilized egg in the uterus.

It is not yet known, however, whether any serious harmful effects may be associated with long-term use of estriol.

Ford Asks Funds For Development

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—President Ford asked Congress yesterday to appropriate $680 million for the Inter-American Development Bank and $15 million for the African Development Fund.

The money for the Inter-American Development Bank would be a first installment of the U.S. subscription for replenishment of the bank's capital for the period 1976-79.

The request for the African Development Fund is for the initial U.S. contribution required to make the United States a member of the institution.

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2. Your mother worries.
(A good reason to call home.)
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Friday, April 2, 1976 *

U.S. Diplomacy in Lebanon

Containment of the fast-building explosion in Lebanon now rests on U.S. diplomacy, in the person of special envoy Dean Brown. His mission is to put into effect the formula for Christian-Moslem power-sharing that Syria drafted last January, but could not subsequently enforce. If he succeeds, the region can return to a focus on the larger brooding issues of the Arab-Israeli dispute. If he fails, the brutal 11-month civil war in Lebanon will not only continue, but will almost certainly draw in others—first Syria, then Israel, then who knows whom.

Ambassador Brown, a recently retired U.S. diplomat and an old Mideast hand, has a fearsome task before him. Lebanon's more militant Christians, fearing they will be drowned in a Moslem sea, refuse to surrender the political privileges that the departing French left them 30 years ago. The more militant Moslems insist on reclaiming those privileges and, apparently, then some. Syria, chiefly to build up its prestige in the Arab world, tried boldly last January to impose a new distribution of power in Beirut. But the Syrians have failed miserably. President Assad, the would-be peacemaker, turns out to have overreached in the old Nasser style. He cannot leash the rampaging Moslem leftists in Lebanon. Worse for him, he cannot control Yassir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization, which he first authorized to assist the Lebanese Moslems, but which is now showing a certain mind of its own. The PLO evidently feels that Syria, in bringing internal peace to Lebanon, may also curb PLO anti-Israel operations there, as it has in Syria.

What are Ambassador Brown's chances? Being an outsider and, in particular, being an American, he can perhaps relay or evoke concessions that the parties could not make directly to each other or to Syria. For the United States is still the one foreign power to which all but the least compromise-minded elements of the Mideast look for mediation of their interests. Second, it is utterly clear that if Syria intervenes with its own forces in Lebanon and thereby faces Israel with the prospect of converting its one heretofore passive neighboring state into an active "confrontation" state, then the Israelis will also intervene. This lack of ambiguity about Israel's intentions is perhaps Ambassador Brown's best card in his effort to induce the Lebanese to compromise with each other.

So the United States is taking a gamble by abandoning quiet diplomacy and handwringing for a visible mediator's role in a deteriorating situation where all the easy answers are long since gone. But the stakes and prospects justify it nonetheless, in our view. We note with approval, too, that the man chosen for the job is a respected but relatively obscure professional diplomat and not a figure like Secretary of State Kissinger, who, for all his talents, carries with him in the Mideast these days the encumbrances of a publicity apparatus and a large commitment of U.S. prestige.

While awaiting the outcome, it remains only to note the attack on U.S. policy levelled on Tuesday by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., while campaigning in Wisconsin. Conceding he had made no such proposal publicly at the time, Mr. Jackson said that months ago President Ford should have dispatched U.S. Marines to Lebanon as President Eisenhower had done in 1958. That Mr. Jackson, ostensibly a student of foreign policy, should fail to detect the differences between 1958, when the United States was self-confident at home and scarcely challenged in the Mideast, and 1976 is startling enough. That he should offer his suggestion, admittedly one already overtaken by events, at a moment of budding crisis is astounding. It was a cheap shot ill-befitting someone claiming to be fit for the White House. We trust that neither he nor any other presidential candidate will take such an irresponsible step again.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Issues '76: Environment

Any candidate for the presidency in 1976 will brush off at his political peril the issue of environmental protection. Too much has happened since the first Earth Day, close to six years ago, to permit the easy belief that Americans care about the air, water and land of this country only incidentally and after all their other problems have been solved.

The most striking of a series of similar findings by public opinion surveys is that six out of 10 people are more concerned with improving the environment than they are with tax reduction or a curb on prices. They understand, as presidential aspirants ought to, that without vigorous action now, the risks of pollution can only grow and in the end cost far more than the programs contemplated today.

The environmental record of the Ford administration therefore presents other candidates—whether Democrat or Republican (except for the incumbent)—an opportunity to seize an initiative that would be both politically popular and of enormous benefit to the country. Consider that record:

- President Ford has twice vetoed legislation to regulate the surface mining of coal and to compel the reclamation of previously stripped and abandoned lands.
- He backed away entirely from national land-use planning, to which his predecessor had assigned the "highest priority" only to abandon it in his struggle to avoid impeachment.
- In the Ford administration, the Department of the Interior has slowed down the protection of wildlife, particularly of endangered species. In contrast, it has hastened the oil exploitation of the outer continental shelf without anything like an adequate study of environmental risks that have still to be weighed against the probable yield in energy.

* * *

The record of Congress, with swollen Democratic majorities, makes some of that party's presidential candidates likewise vulnerable. On land-use planning Congress has retreated more than once before the fierce pressures of a determined lobby that was not above misrepresenting such legislation as the first step in a diabolical scheme for federal zoning of private property. The Congress has been highly indulgent in stretching out the timetable for reducing harmful automobile emissions. It has scarcely begun to do what must be done to enable the mass transit systems of this country to reduce a volume of auto traffic that has gone far to destroy the cities of the United States and the air above them.

In the four years following the next presidential inaugural, the environmental progress that has been made so far will either grind down, with grave consequences for the future, or it will regain a momentum that has faltered in the economic recession. It is up to the candidates to dramatize the environmental issue, to point out that a major program to improve the environment could also improve the nation's economy through application of resources to build and install the pollution controls, for which in many cases funds have already been voted and plans drawn up.

There are many other serious environmental issues that need emphasis in this campaign: the effort to screen and control toxic chemicals; resolution of alarming questions concerning the possible effect of aerosol and refrigerant gases—as well as of supersonic aviation—on the stratospheric ozone layer; the proper balance among various uses of the nation's forests, restoration of its parks, extension of its wilderness areas and, far from least, protection of its vital coastal areas from the depredations of industry on shore and the spillage of oil by tankers and freighters at sea.

* * *

All these objectives can and must be attained. Far from subordinating them to the state of the economy, candidates should view them as a major factor in improving that economy. The preservation of U.S. air, water and land is far more than a make-work program. It is the condition of life itself for future American generations. For a presidential candidate's vision, or lack of it, there can hardly be a better criterion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Woes of Spain's Transition

No one could ever have expected that the transition to a new regime in Spain after the death of Franco would be easy or painless, and the difficulties are now becoming more apparent with every passing day. It would be premature to assume that things will end badly: the structures established over nearly four decades of authoritarian one-man rule could hardly be reformed to suit a different kind of regime within a few weeks. But it is increasingly difficult to believe in the most optimistic scenario, in which Spain would become a pluralistic, democratic country with free elections by the spring of next year . . hemmed in by the deeply conservative Council of the Realm, the King appears unable to throw his weight on the side of change, while the ever-present risk of violence could well undermine the efforts of those in the government who are genuinely anxious for reform.

—*From the Financial Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

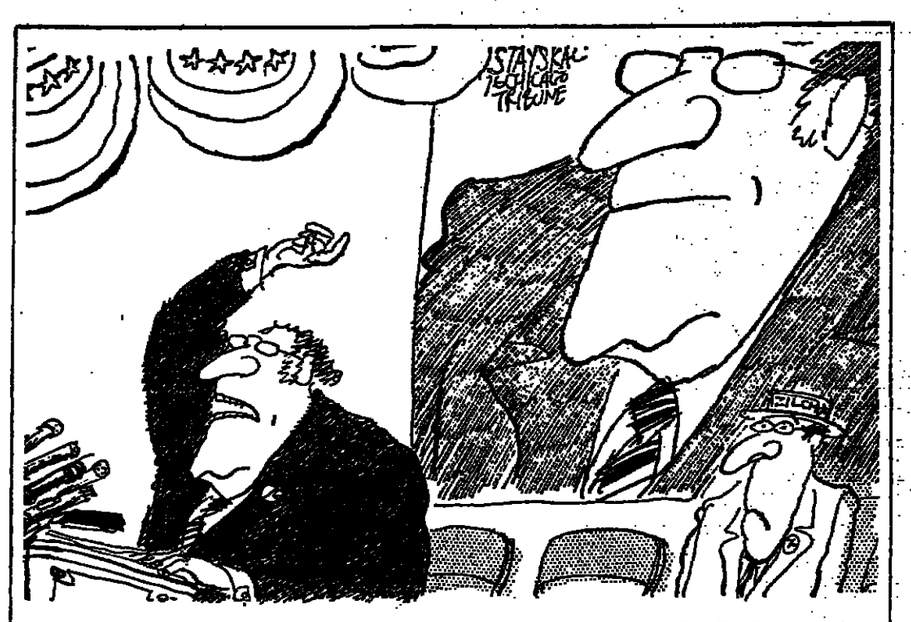
April 2, 1901

PARIS—The struggle on which the French and Spanish governments have embarked, that of diminishing the influence of the religious orders, promises to be no easy one. Both sides, clerical and anti-clerical, are strong in both countries. Both sides are ready to defend what they consider their own special interests at the slightest evidence of intrusion on what they consider to be their particular rights.

Fifty Years Ago

April 2, 1926

NEW YORK—A regular service of the transmission of photographs by telephone has been established on a commercial basis between New York, Chicago and San Francisco, as the result of successful experiments carried out recently. On an average, the time taken to transmit a seven-by-five-inch photograph is 7 1/2 minutes. It is unquestionably a great advance in the realm of human communications.



'I'm Honest and Won't Lie. . . . . And I'll Tell You Right Now That If Elected I Won't Keep Half My Campaign Promises!'

Reading Jimmy Carter

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—At least this much is clear by now: Jimmy Carter is the most interesting new political phenomenon this country has seen in a long time. His appeal crosses some of the old lines of party and ideology. He has coolly withstood the worst that critics could throw at him, and polls show his national support deepening.

Lately, he has met and survived what have to be called tough audiences: Small groups of the powerful and the articulate in Washington and New York. My impression of one such occasion was that the listeners were struck most of all by how smart Carter was—sharp in his political estimates, informed on a variety of foreign and domestic issues.

In an article in New York magazine, Richard Reeves said he had found that "many national reporters believed he was the smartest politician they had ever covered."

Impressed

Reeves, a skeptic, was evidently impressed himself. So have been such other nonsoft touches as Mike Royko in the Chicago Daily News and Meg Greenfield in Newsweek.

The sudden realization that Jimmy Carter has to be taken seriously is a little reminiscent of John Kennedy's emergence in 1960. Many established figures had written him off, too, as an outsider of insufficient weight. Then his talents as a campaigner made themselves felt.

Not that Carter is similar to the Senator Kennedy of 1960. He lacks the disarming Kennedy self-mockery, seeming more single-minded in his focus on politics. On the other hand, he is intelligent in not just the political sense: He reads more, and more widely, than any recent U.S. politician.

Some of the critical things said about Carter by unfriendly commentators have fallen of their own weight. The charge that he is a covert racist is hard to maintain when he wins heavy support from blacks. He is no more vague on issues than other candidates; he just refuses to give one-sentence answers to complicated questions. His ability to attract voters of different professed ideologies, while novel, is not exactly a bad thing for a country that has been so divided.

Troubled Voters

What remains to trouble a number of thoughtful voters—a substantial number, I would guess—is something else. A reader in Shaftsbury Hollow, Vt., Mrs. Frank L. Oktavec, put it well in a letter.

"Carter's virtues are apparent," Mrs. Oktavec wrote: "Intelligence, tenacity, competence. Still, he is an enigma—not because he's waffled on issues but because he's a specimen we've never known."

To liberal-minded people in Vermont or New York or Wisconsin he may be an unknown quantity, unsettlingly so, especially because he is religious—though in fact he shows no signs of zealotry. But beyond that, people wonder about his inner political values. They have no intuitive sense of the man.

A vote for Jimmy Carter is no doubt, to a degree, a leap in the dark: A vote for possibilities. But in the many words he has spoken over these last months one may begin to perceive clues to the inner man.

In an interview with The Washington Post, for example, he was asked about amnesty. Carter has said he would pardon all those who fled the country rather than serve in Vietnam. (Why he speaks of pardon instead of amnesty is not very clear.) He has also said that he found it hard to arrive at that position. He was asked why.

"In the area of the country where I live," he replied, "defecting from military service is almost unheard of. Most of the young people in my section of Georgia are quite poor. They didn't know where Sweden was, they didn't know how to get to Canada, they didn't have money to hide in college. They thought the war was wrong. They preferred to stay at home, but still went to Vietnam. A substantial disproportion of them were black . . . they were never heroes, and I feel a very great appreciation to them . . .

"So for a long time it was hard for me to address the question in objective fashion, but I think it's time to get the Vietnamese war over with. I don't have any desire to punish anyone. I'd just like to tell the young folks who did defect to come back home, with no requirement that you be punished or that you serve in some humanitarian capacity of anything. Just come back home, the whole thing's over . . .

"When I issue the pardon if I'm elected president, my first week in office, I don't intend to criticize the young people who left the country. I'd just issue a blanket pardon without comment."

There is enough of the man in that to distinguish him from his main opponent. Sen. Henry Jackson is an absolutely known quantity. He has been a liberal on domestic issues, as he emphasizes. But he was Richard Nixon's first choice for secretary of defense, and he was a last-ditch supporter of the Vietnam war.

On amnesty, Jackson says he would seek some way to get the young men back, but not unconditionally: "It would not be fair for those individuals who violated the law to be officially excused from penalty while others, often at the risk of life, accepted the obligation of service."

Nixon as the Last Picture Show

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—I don't know when perspective is going to set in, but until it does, read me, pray, out of that fraternity of self-adulators who surround Robert Woodward and Carl Bernstein as the exemplars of a new journalism fired by ethical concern. I haven't seen the movie, "All the President's Men," but it is an ironic masterstroke that it should star Robert Redford. The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revolted by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life.

Attempt, for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican pols decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history.

The reputation, meanwhile, of the only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men. Notwithstanding these events, about which the contention continues, one fact does stand out. It is that not a single personal detail about the lives of the tappees has ever seen public print.

Mr. Morton Halperin is engaged in an extensive civil lawsuit against Mr. Kissinger, the abstract merits of which are here extraneous. It remains a fact that the public knows not a single thing about Morton Halperin's sex life, his religious habits, his alcoholic intake, or even whether, at night, he is given to fantasizing conversations with Thomas Jefferson.

Invasion of Privacy

It is with this background that one judges the activities of the identical bunch of people identified with the investigation that brought down a president—featuring *their* invasions of privacy. The difference between Richard Nixon and Katherine Graham (publisher of The Washington Post) is that he was an unsuccessful snoop with a finite curiosity about human weaknesses; while she, as employer and now as purveyor, is sponsor of successful snoops, whose curiosity is entirely unlimited. Perhaps their imagination is as unlimited as their prurience.

We cannot know how much of the current garbage about Richard Nixon, in Woodward and Bernstein's book, "The Final Days," has been fabricated. It hardly matters. It matters very much that Nixon has to skulk out the rest of his life in San Clemente, while those who receive the Pulitzer Prizes and the Woman of the Century Awards take out advertising space telling you how, by merely buying their product, you can learn everything about the private lives of Richard and Patricia Nixon.

It is alleged that, on that final evening, after he had reported to the U.S. people that on the very next day, at noon, he would resign the presidency of the United States, Richard Nixon called Mr. Kissinger to the White House. Mr. Kissinger—it is said—saw a broken man. It is not clear what else he might have been expected to see. And that Richard Nixon turned to Mr. Kissinger and expressed himself as an imperfect Christian, even as Mr. Kissinger was an imperfect Jew, and suggested that they go down on their knees, and pray for help.

One gathers that this is the act from which one is encouraged to deduce that Mr. Nixon was *really* bonkers. Praying! On your *knees!* I mean, it's not what the British call PLU (People Like Us). The profiteers of this last go-around against Nixon had better get down on their knees and pray that the Lord is infinitely merciful, because if He is anything less than that, they are in trouble.

Letters

South Korean View

A Washington Post editorial (IHT, March 30-31) attacked South Korean President Chung Hee Park in most intemperate terms, and in a demonstration of an emotional outburst, unbefitting the reputed journalistic prestige that the daily newspaper wields.

It completely ignored or deliberately refused to see the South Korean situation from the awesome background that this country is struggling for its survival in the face of ever-increasing threats from Communist North Korea.

For the editorialist, the recent arrest of a small segment of political and religious dissidents was another repression, but he failed to see that these dissidents were covertly or overtly agitating public uprisings against the government—thus playing into the hands of North Korean Communists who are eagerly waiting for such an opportunity to launch subversion, preliminary to invasion in order to take over the South.

It is precisely in an effort to preserve democracy and achieve prosperity in South Korea, despite the heavy odds, that we decided to opt for a dynamic leadership and an effective government.

We wonder how one could twist the fact that President Park is the very man who contributed most for South Korea's stability and security.

It is also incredible that the editorial confused Communist espionage agents with political dissidents. President Park has never put his political opponents to death. Communist guerrillas and espionage agents have been subjected to capital punishment under the law promulgated long before President Park came to power. The relevant law applied to recently arrested political agitators provides a penalty of from one year to 15 years imprisonment—therefore the editorialist's fear that they may be executed is completely unfounded and grossly exaggerated.

We South Koreans maintain exactly the same ideal for democracy as any American or European people, but for us living under the constant threat of Communism at our doorsteps, the assurance of national survival by maintaining adequate security measures is the most urgent task.

Where on earth can we find freedom and democracy if we once fail to safeguard our country from Communist takeover?

One would be doing better service for the free world if an alarm is sounded against danger of license and irresponsibility, rather than criticizing one of its few remaining allies for being vigilant against subversion and aggression.

P.K. MINN,
Chief Press Officer,
South Korean Embassy.
Paris.

'Frenglish' Collage

After inaugurating his "début" as President of the French Republic with a speech in English, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing sets out to fight the linguistic Anglomania of his fellow citizens. The backlash came from President Ford who responded in an "oblique" way by eliminating the word "détente" from his vocabulary to replace it by the more virile phrase "peace through strength."

Let's only hope that the "malaise" caused by his lack of "sang-froid" in his confrontation with Congress and the loss of his "naïveté" in the Angola developments will nowhere be followed by a "coup d'état," nor will impede any possible "rapprochement" of the "bourgeois" countries or their "elites," however "blasé" they may be, "vis-à-vis" Moscow, its "attachés", its "chargés d'affaires" and all its "protégés."

Despite their "faux-pas" with Nixon, the Chinese must have applauded Ford "en masse" because, since the Russians became their "bête noire" and "vendetta" permanent within the Communist "bloc," they never were in favor of a "ménage à trois" with the Russians and the Americans.

The words in quotation marks have been read in IHT, not Le Monde, in the recent months.

ALAIN BONORA.
Meylan, France.

Joe Brady From Helsinki:

Some observers venture to say that the small parties in Finland have outlived their usefulness . . .

HELSINKI.—In Finland today class divisions are becoming more obscure, and it seems that the fragmentation of political interests may in time disappear.

If a political party were defined as an organization representing a particular social class, Finland could at present be viewed as a country of 13 classes. But such an analysis would not be valid. As the process of urbanization and industrialization reaches an advanced state, class boundaries are becoming less clear. And, despite a continuing maze of political groupings, the major parties in Finland reflect ideologically the great 20th-century political trends or movements in Europe.

About 80 per cent of the parliamentary seats are shared by just four of the 10 parties represented in Finland's single-chamber National Assembly. The Social Democrats, ideologically close to their counterparts in Sweden, are the biggest party. The Center party, the Conservatives and the Communists vie for second place. At present the Communists have it.

The Communists

Many smaller sectional interests find a voice in such parties as the Christian Union, the Rural party or the Entrepreneurs' party. More conventional are the Liberals and the Swedish People's party, which draws its following chiefly from Finland's 7-per-cent minority whose mother tongue is Swedish. But in principle each of the 13 political groupings of the nation there are members whose class affiliations are becoming less easy to define.

Finland's Communists make up the party which most obviously uses class divisions as a foundation for ideology and operations, seeing Finns divided into owners and non-owners, capitalists and workers.

Finland's experience with coalition government has been a relatively happy one. The political bitterness between right and left that prevailed in the 1920s and 1930s is now less widespread and less acute. Ideological differences are, admittedly, irreconcilable enough to exclude for the present time the likelihood of collaboration between Conservatives and Communists in government. But Finland, which is an industrialized state with a free-market economy, does not undergo the soul-searching that is figuring in, for example, the proposed historic compromise between Communist and capitalist parties in Italy. Finland's multi-party system makes an overall majority for one party highly improbable and center-left coalitions have dominated the government since the 1940s. Today, the Conservatives feel left out in the cold since they have not served in any Cabinet since the mid-1960s.

There is speculation that within the foreseeable future Finnish politics will crystallize into a lineup of Social Democrats, Communists, Conservatives and Centrists. Such a development would clarify the present structure, under which all the parties are lumped for convenience into two collective units, Socialists and non-Socialists.

The crystallization into four distinct groups would involve the demise of the small parties, which are mostly of the center. Some observers venture to say that the small parties in Finland have outlived their usefulness, that they are obstacles to the development of society. The defenders of the small parties answer that political organizations grow and wither by their own devices, that they are formed in response to the dictates of special political interests and disappear when they become irrelevant. A four-way division of the parties might faithfully reflect the Finns' desires about the manner in which they want to see their society develop.

Small Parties

The future may well be less than rosy for the small parties but a need still remains for such as the Liberals, whose ideals and share of the vote are comparable to their counterparts' in, say, Britain. And the Rural party here champions the cause of neglected country people who work in the forests and on the farms. There is also the Christian party, which looks to its own brand of morality as the basis for social improvement. And a party to speak for private business was set up not long ago.

More than once in recent years the influence of President Kekkonen has been brought to bear on the parties, which sometimes prolong talks on coalition-forming until he feels obliged to goad them into a viable compromise. Late last year President Kekkonen let it be known that in his view Finland could not afford factional squabbling at a time of serious economic difficulty.

The economy remains in a depressed state with exports down from last year, unemployment at around 4 per cent and inflation, although less rapid, not yet checked.

The government recently announced its medium-term plans to fund employment projects, cut inflation from last year's 17 per cent to around 5 per cent and help restore a healthy balance of trade. There are to be increased taxes for the higher income groups and an increase in other taxes.

The latter proposal may well be rejected by the Communists in the government and it is over this issue that the government's unity will be put to a test in the coming weeks.

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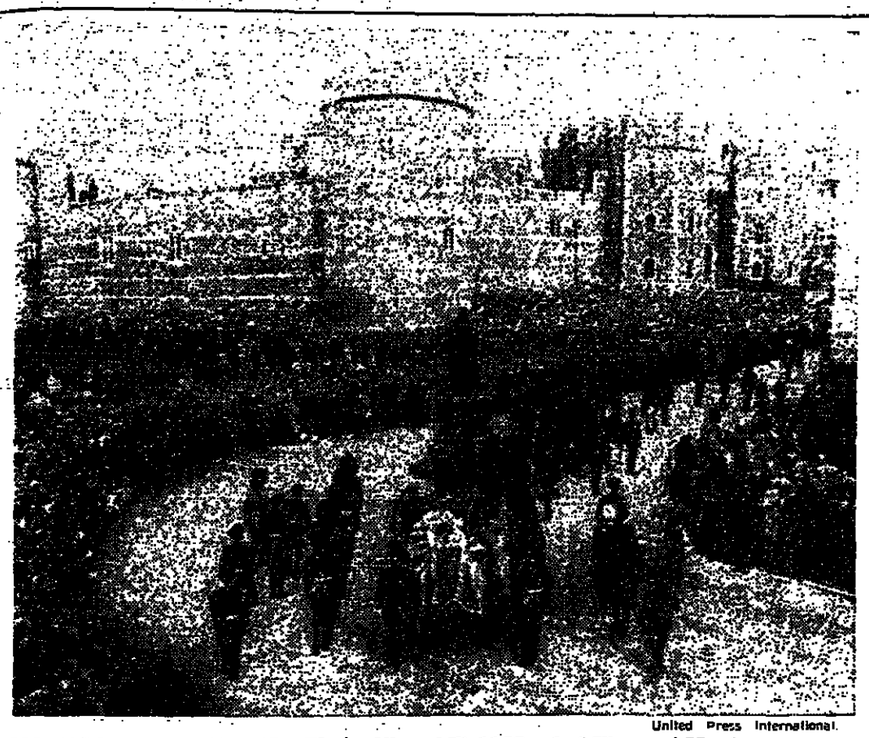
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United Press International.

MONTGOMERY FUNERAL—The coffin of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, escorted by Coldstream Guards, on the way to Windsor Castle where funeral services were held yesterday. Dignitaries from many nations, led by Prince Philip, attended the rites whose military and religious pageantry contrasted with his simple burial. The hero of El Alamein was buried under a 250-year old yew tree in the tiny cemetery of a 12th century church in the village of Binsted.

The Living Sarah Bernhardt

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 1 (IHT).—During the 1950s the American critic George Jean Nathan asked for news of the French stage from a friend just back from Paris. He was told of the rising young dramatists and directors and of the many veteran stars who then continued to shine.

"And what of Sarah Bernhardt?", he asked. "Is she still dead?"

The question in Nathan fashion is a statement. According to the records, Sarah Bernhardt died in her Boulevard Péreire mansion on March 25, 1923, and national mourning was declared. But it was a nondeath. The impact of her gigantic personality survives.

This week an exhibition, illustrating the wide range of her career and its scene, opened at the Espace Pierre Cardin, where it occupies three crowded floors. Wooden mannequins wearing her costumes stand in the main hall. In one partition the salon of her home, where she held court, has been reproduced with furniture, purple drapes and ornate appointments, a white-fur rug before the fireplace. In another section there is a replica of her loge with the dressing table at which she prepared for her performances.

Artists She Inspired

The works of artists whom she inspired are everywhere. Here is the young Sarah by Julien Masson and there in the formal oils of Georges Clairin the established actress of the 1870s lounging on the cushioned divan with a greyhound at her feet. Lalique's medal of her head, Dues's pastel of her by the sea, Moreau's aquarelle, Delaunay's portrait of her as Ophelia are on show as are excerpts from her correspondence, fans and screens designed for her by Clairin, countless photographs of her "on" and "off," crayon and pencil drawings of her, caricatures of her, Mucha's elongated posters of her and samples of her own sculpture and painting. The highly publicized coffin in which she claimed to sleep and which—with her motto "Quand Même!" upon it—always traveled with her is not there. She was buried in it.

Sarah Bernhardt held the throne of the theater for 60 years—from early fame in the 1860s into the 1920s. Nothing ever daunted her. She set up a canteen-hospital in the Odéon during the Franco-Prussian war, and in 1917, after the amputation of a leg, she went to the front lines to play before the troops.

Trained at the Comédie-Française, a student of Samson, she played the classics, comedies, melodramas and "La Dame aux Camélias" the world over in her own tongue, defying all language barriers. She acted before the tsar in St. Petersburg and in circus tents for Texas cowboys, for the prisoners in San Quentin, in the rococo opera houses of Latin America and in the vaudeville halls of the United States — in North Africa, the Middle East, in Australia and on the Riviera. Thomas Edison recorded her *voix d'or*—of which Lytton Strachey wrote: "There is more than gold in it; there is thunder and lightning, heaven and hell." Victor Hugo knelt before her for her interpretation of the queen in "Ruy Blas."

More than a great actress, she was a great artist who acted. Her talents were multiple, as her sculpture, painting and her memoirs attest. As a public figure she held the world's attention. She flew over Paris in a balloon and ignored Victorian morality, though she was a friend of the Queen. She spurned offers to act in Germany for many years, claiming her price too high, it being the restoration to France of Alsace-Lorraine. When she finally visited Berlin on tour the Kaiser gave a luncheon for her at Potsdam which nearly caused a diplomatic incident. A toast to France was proposed, but Sarah amended it: "To all of France."

She responded with vigor to any challenge, never fearing ridicule. She even played Hamlet and when she and Mrs. Pat Campbell co-starred in "Pelléas and Mélisande" Max Beerbohm remarked: "Both of them are old enough to know better."

A selection of her films is being shown in the cinema hall of the Espace Pierre Cardin daily at 6 p.m. These include the duel from "Hamlet"' and some reels from "Queen Elizabeth," but it is impossible to judge her acting genius from these twitching souvenirs.

She was filming a few weeks before her death, and when she was no longer able to visit the studio, she arranged for the shooting to continue in her home. After several relapses into coma, Bernhardt announced: "Now they can film me in bed."

During World War II, the occupying Nazis, remembering the Potsdam incident, changed the name of the theater named for her to "Théâtre de la Ville." After the armistice her name was restored to her playhouse. Unaccountably it has disappeared again. This seems the moment to demand its return.

* * *

"L'Aiglon," which Edmond Rostand wrote for Sarah Bernhardt in 1900 and in which at 56 she created the youthful duke of Reichstadt, Napoleon's dying son yearning vainly in gilded Viennese imprisonment to attain his father's former glory, is being revived at the Mogador.

After 75 years it still has strong appeal and audiences still greet the thundering patriotic speeches of Flambeau, veteran of la Grande Armée's far-flung campaigns, with delighted applause. L'Aiglon has been played by many actresses—from Maude Adams to Eva LeGallienne—and many actors. Erik Vander is the present choice and does quite well, while Jacques Dannoville as the roaring old warrior wins and shakes the house. The rest of the casting meets the requirements with Guy Kerner providing a properly devious Metternich, with Odile Versois as the feather-brained Maria-Louise, and the others, too, neatly fitting the frame. Rostand's venerable warhorse of a play—even Bernhardtless—can still hold its own on the boards.



Sarah Bernhardt as she appeared in "Adrienne Lecouvreur" in 1907.

OPERA

Hometown Tribute to Bellini

By William Weaver

CATANIA, Italy, April 1 (IHT).—The native city of Vincenzo Bellini is rightly and obviously proud of its most famous musical son. There is a rich and fascinating Bellini museum, a luxuriantly verdant Bellini Park, a handsome Bellini monument, and—most important of all—the Teatro Massimo Bellini, inaugurated in 1890, one of Italy's loveliest small opera houses.

Though it operates on a restricted budget, the Teatro Massimo Bellini manages every year to present a creditable, varied opera season, usually with one or two events of more than local interest, and always, of course, with at least one opera by Bellini himself.

The most important production of the current season opened Tuesday to a crowded, cheering house. It was a revival of Bellini's "Zaira," rarest of his mature works, never before presented in this century. Written in 1829, to open the new Teatro Regio in Parma, "Zaira" was a failure at the time. Instead of recasting it and trying it out elsewhere, Bellini used the score as a mine from which to extract numbers for later works: several of "Zaira's" finest scenes were used in the later "I Capuleti e i Montecchi," while others went into "Norma" and even into "I Puritani," the composer's last opera, six years after "Zaira."

Though the autograph score exists in the Naples conservatory, nobody paid much attention to it until recently, when the Catania theater decided to stage it. The musicologist Rubino Profeta prepared a performing version, and Renata Scotto was engaged to sing the title role. The role, in fact, demands a star, since "Zaira" is on the stage much of the time and is the dramatic focus of the work. Based on the Voltaire tragedy, Felice Romani's libretto is the tale of a Christian prisoner, torn between her faith and her love for the sultan, who loves her. Miss Scotto was touching in the many lyrical pages of the scores; in some of the trickier passages, however, the voice tended to harden and turn shrill (the last act cabaletta "Ah! crudeli" was especially unhappy). Still, this was a convincing and commanding performance.

In the travesty part of Nerestano, the mezzo-soprano Maria Luisa Nave cut a dashing figure and sang effectively. Outstanding was the Corasmino of Giorgio Casellato Lamberti; though the part is small, the gifted tenor made the most of it. Luigi Roni was a romantic sultan (sometimes—as in the last act—clipping into an inappropriate verismo style). Of the other singers, Mario Rinaudo deserves praise for his restrained portrayal of Lusignano, Zaira's dying father.

Full as it is of echoes of Bellini's later, greater operas, the score of "Zaira" is never dull (and it is a long work). The conductor Danilo Belardinelli imposed crisp tempos on his orchestra and drew good playing from it. Attilio Colonello designed some sumptuous costumes, but his set was cluttered and unhelpful and his direction seemed perfunctory. But nothing could seriously detract form the excitement and success of this significant revival.

Award to Rubinstein

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—Polish-born Arthur Rubinstein, 89, today received the highest U.S. award to a civilian, the Medal of Freedom, in tribute to his talent as one of the world's great pianists. Mr. Rubinstein has been honored with awards from France, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Poland, Chile and other countries and by many cities and universities. The White House invited about 100 guests to a ceremony in the East Room, which was followed by a luncheon for a smaller gathering.

Obituaries

Photographer Paul Strand, Noted for Still, Film Work

PARIS, April 1 (IHT).—Paul Strand, 85, an American still and film photographer who made prize-winning pictures on three continents for 60 years, died yesterday at his home at Orgeval, near Paris.

A display of his black-and-white stills is currently on exhibit at the London National Portrait Gallery after touring major museums of the United States, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. It will come to Paris next year.

Mr. Strand's first exhibition was held in New York, his native city, in 1906. In 1915, he had a show at the gallery there of Alfred Stieglitz.

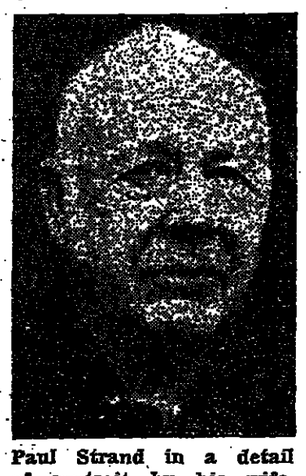
He started making movies by filming medical operations soon after World War I. After that, he collaborated with the painter Charles Sheeler on a six-minute documentary called "Manhattan" which incorporated many of the ideas of the abstractionists who then dominated European painting.

Frontier Films

Later he did "Redes" ("The Wave") for the Mexican government and was a photographer for the film "The Plow That Broke the Plains." As president of Frontier Films in the 1930s and 940s, he also was photographer or "Native Land."

After that he returned to still photography, doing books on New England, the Outer Hebrides, Italy, Mexico and France.

For the last 25 years he lived in France with his wife, photographer Hazel Kingsbury, but their work continued to take them to many countries, most recently Egypt and Ghana. In Paris they worked with a group of collaborators who are perpetuating Mr. Strand's theories of photography.



Paul Strand in a detail of portrait by his wife.

Roger Rivière

SAINT-ETIENNE, France, April 1 (UPI).—Roger Rivière, 40, former champion bicyclist, died today of throat cancer.

In 1958, Mr. Rivière became the first bicyclist to pedal more than 47 kilometers (29 miles) in an hour. He finished third in the Tour de France in 1959 and in 1960 he was closing on the leader when he suffered a fall that left him 80 per cent paralyzed.

Rosie Maurel

PARIS, April 1 (IHT).—Rosie Maurel, 56, medical and science reporter for French television channel 2, died today of injuries received in an automobile accident March 27.

Before joining French television in 1971, she had been a medical and science reporter with the magazine *Science and the Future*, a news service and at the news magazine L'Express.

Ford Designates State Dept. Aide

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—President Ford announced today that he plans to name Charles Robinson, a former San Francisco business executive, as deputy U.S. secretary of state.

Mr. Robinson has been under secretary of state for economic affairs since December, 1974. As deputy, he would replace Robert Ingersoll, who resigned this week.

Mr. Robinson, 56, was president of the Marcona Corp. of San Francisco, a mining firm.

Fog, Strike Disrupt Rome Air Traffic

ROME, April 1 (AP).—Air traffic was disrupted at Fiumicino airport today by fog and strikers.

Thick fog, unusual here, forced airport officials to divert 11 flights to Ciampino Airport. A five-hour strike by ground personnel delayed the departure and arrival of some planes.

3 Nations Pledge $142 Million in Bangladesh Aid

DACCA, April 1 (UPI).—Bangladesh, which has requested international aid amounting to $2 billion for the current fiscal year, has signed agreements for or received assurances of loans and grants totaling $142 million this week, officials said yesterday.

Bangladesh signed an agreement with the United States for $43 million in loans and grants and Britain has agreed to provide $3 million in loans, the officials said. Japan has given an assurance that it will provide $96 million in aid, they said.

The loan from the United States, repayable in 50 years, will be used to buy 50,000 tons of rice and 150,000 tons of wheat, officials said. The loan will bring U.S. aid to Bangladesh to $165 million for this year, they said.

The officials said the British loan will be used for the reconstruction of the Bangladesh railroad and the Japanese aid will finance the building of a top-class hotel and a fertilizer factory and cover food grants.

Lawyer Recounts Defendant's Role In Hearst Flight

SACRAMENTO, April 1 (AP).—Steven Soliah, on trial for a bank robbery in which a woman was killed, helped Patricia Hearst as a fugitive because she feared for her life, his lawyer said in opening remarks.

Sheldon Otis told jurors that Mr. Soliah, a 27-year-old house painter, later fell in love with Miss Hearst, who was convicted in San Francisco earlier this month of another bank robbery.

The lawyer said Miss Hearst told Mr. Soliah before her arrest that she was afraid to remain with Symbionese Liberation Army "soldiers" William and Emily Harris. He said she told his client she also was afraid to go home or to turn herself in to the authorities.

"Evidence will show that figuratively, his [Mr. Soliah's] door was knocked upon by Miss Hearst and others seeking help," Mr. Otis said. "The only way he could respond was to help those persons protect and save their lives."

He denied that Mr. Soliah took part in a $15,000 Crocker National Bank robbery last April 21 in Carmichael, Calif. A customer, Myrna Opsahl, was killed by a shotgun blast during the robbery.

French Alcohol Toll

PARIS, April 1 (UPI).—A special government commission on alcoholism reported today that 17,326 Frenchmen died of cirrhosis of the liver caused by alcohol in 1974.

House Unit Bars Reprobing of '60s Assassinations

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—The House Rules Committee yesterday refused to send to the House floor a resolution ordering a reopening of the investigation into President John Kennedy's assassination in 1963.

The committee, which schedules most legislation for House action, voted to delay indefinitely action on a proposal to set up a special committee to renew the investigation.

The resolution also would have reopened investigations into the 1968 assassinations of Sen. Robert Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr., as well as a probe into the 1972 attempt on the life of Alabama Gov. George Wallace.

Rep. Henry Gonzalez, D-Texas, and Rep. Thomas Downing, D-Va., sponsors of the resolution, contended that the U.S. public has a right to know the truth about the death of John Kennedy, his brother and Dr. King and the attempt on Gov. Wallace. They said that there was sufficient new evidence to warrant reopening all of the investigations.

Rep. B.F. Sisk, D-Calif., said that no purpose would be served in reopening the probes. "Let the past be the past," he said.

U.S. Agency Holds To Prediction on Soviet Harvest

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI).—Soviet farmers this spring will harvest about the same acreage of winter grains as in other recent years despite heavy losses to cold and dry weather in February, a U.S. Agriculture Department report says.

A department official added in response to questions, however, that he sees no reason to withdraw an earlier forecast that prospects for a fully normal Soviet winter wheat harvest are "nil."

The forecast was made March 10 by Assistant Agriculture Secretary Richard Bell. Dale Sherwin, Mr. Bell's deputy, said he believes the forecast is still accurate despite the later report that harvested acreage will not be below normal levels.

Weather conditions could hold per-acre yields below normal, thus keeping the total harvest below normal, Mr. Sherwin explained.

The new report said Soviet farmers planted 89 million acres of winter grains, including wheat, in the fall. It said "somewhat heavier than normal damage from cold, dry weather in February" will leave only about 72 million acres of the winter grains for harvest later this spring.

Two Die in Air Crash Near Nixon Home

SAN ONOFRE, Calif., April 1 (UPI).—A small plane exploded and crashed into the ocean between former President Richard Nixon's seaside estate and a nuclear power plant yesterday, killing at least two persons.

The destruction was so complete that it could not be determined if there were more. The dead could not be identified and it was not immediately known where the plane, a Cessna-172, came from.

SHARPS AND FLATS

Fats Domino, on the German leg of his European tour, is in Cologne April 2 at the Messehalle; in Munich the following night at the Deutsches Museum; in Ludwigshafen April 6 at the Friedrich Ebert Halle and in Berlin April 7 at the Philharmonic.

* * *

Diana Ross, also on European tour, is in Brussels April 2 at the Palais des Beaux Arts and in Paris, April 5 at the Palais des Congrès.

* * *

PARIS.—The Tubes will be at the Olympia April 3 at 4 p.m.; David Essex at the Pulais des Congrès April 4 at 7:30 p.m. Max Roach is appearing nightly at the River Bop. Tap dancer Jimmy Slyde and drummer Michael Silva go on every Sunday at Le Chevalier du Temple.

* * *

MONTE CARLO.—Nancy Holloway is the featured attraction at the Casino April 2 to 8.

* * *

Hal Singer, touring Belgium, will be in Liège April 2, in Lokeren, April 3, in Brussels at the Mozart, April 4, and at Pol's on April 9 and 10.

* * *

ZURICH.—Teddy Wilson will be one of the attractions at an "Old Time Jazz Ball" on April 3 at 9 p.m. at the Kongresshaus. British blues singer Beryl Bryden is at the Piccadilly Circus, April 2 and 3.

* * *

LONDON.—Al Jarreau plus Clancy open at Ronnie Scott's on April 5, replacing Oscar Peterson and the Ronnie Scott quartet. The Chieftains are at the Royal Festival Hall April 3 at 8 p.m.

* * *

Five of the recently re-released original Beatles hits are doing well on the British charts this week. "Yesterday" is in the No. 3 spot: "Hey Jude", No. 22; "Paperback Writer", No. 27; "Strawberry Fields", No. 46 and "Get Back", No. 49.

* * *

This week's top single in the United States is "Lonely Night Angel Face" by Captain and Tennille and in Britain, "Save Your Kisses For Me" by Brotherhood of Man.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

De Luca Kicks Off Paris Shows

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 1 (IHT).—Jean-Claude de Luca, who opened the ready-to-wear season in Paris this morning, already has Bonwit Teller and Bloomingdale's fighting for his clothes.

"I don't know what to do," said director Michel Lemaire, who recently joined the firm.

De Luca has the kind of clothes that will please both the young and trendy and the mature woman. At a time when fashion is breaking down into two camps—junior and matron—this is an accomplishment.

His collection offers elegant sportswear, which, for most women today, means clothes for around the clock. De Luca's use of fabrics, natural handwoven Irish tweeds, rustic wools, mohairs, plaids and corduroys, give his clothes a fluffy mellowness usually lacking in a sportswear collection.

The central theme is the blouson, which most merchants are weary of because they find it hard to sell. But his are big and loose, come well under the hips, making legs seem longer and hiding all the bulges. The blouson is worn over narrow pants, tucked into thick-soled boots, and with long sweaters with huge, droopy turtlenecks.

De Luca also gives the coat (long the bête noire of the fashion industry) a new lease on life. His qualify as wraps. They are long, loose, unlined, have low set sleeves and are put together with a leather blanket stitch.

He has another winner with his group of raincoats, made of bright colored sailcloth fabric and edged in black.

The only drawback of the collection is the evening section—tunics made of cheesy satin over print pants. But the major part of his collection is enough to put him in the big league.

The international ready-to-wear salon opens Saturday at the Porte de Versailles. The younger designers are showing this weekend and the major houses, such as Chloe and Saint Laurent, will be showing next week.

* * *

French couture is getting some business from Saudi Arabia, Mrs. Jean-Louis Scherrer, wife of the couturier, who came back from Riyadh, last week, said. "One of the King's brothers (he is one of 50 but we can't reveal his name) has signed special contracts with five couture houses: Dior, Givenchy, Patou, Saint Laurent and ourselves.

"He wants us to provide five evening dresses from each couture collection plus 15 sketches for his wife, daughter and sisters-in-law."



De Luca's ivory mohair sweater and pants with yellow, loosely woven coat.

Brigitte Muus/SIPA

"These women are beginning to travel so they need European clothes," Mrs. Scherrer said. She also pointed out that the oil countries used to buy a lot from Beirut.

But, according to Mrs. Scherrer, there is another motive "The King's brother wants to attract the attention of the world to Saudi Arabian women," she said. "So he wants the dresses photographed in fashion magazines." "At first," she said, "the prince wanted to create a national costume but the women apparently resisted the idea of a uniform."

Fashion is fashion but the contract stipulates that the styles have to abide by Moslem rules—that is, long sleeves and no décolletés.

* * *

Monte Carlo, which still keeps a regular calendar of fêtes, is bracing for the Gala de la Rose, to be held April 19 at the Sporting Club.

On the agenda: 10,000 choice roses flown from the Roseraies du Val de Loire and arranged by André Levasseur, plus 100 violinists playing nothing but waltzes.

Italian Government Bails Out La Scala

MILAN, April 1 (Reuters).—The 600-member staff of La Scala will receive its March salaries soon, thanks to a government handout to alleviate a cash crisis.

Parliament voted last night to increase subsidies to most of Italy's major theaters. La Scala will get the largest amount, 9.5 billion lire (about $11.2 million) under the new law.

The theater administrator, Paolo Grassi, threatened to resign last week taking with him several of his top artistic and administrative staff if La Scala was not given urgent help from the government to stave off financial collapse.

The theater maintains the new subsidy will be insufficient and wants a special law for La Scala to help it overcome its cash crisis. Culture and Tourism Minister Adolfo Sarti said he would not oppose the introduction of such a bill, though he would not introduce one himself.



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NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 1

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
45⅛	37¾	AbbtLab .88	18	2060	46	44¾	45⅝+	
51⅞	38	ACF In 2.40	9	56	50¼	49¾	50¼+	⅞
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	7	8	9¼	9⅜	9⅜—	¼
6⅛	2⅜	AdmDg .04e	8	14	4	4	4	
12⅞	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		17	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	
5⅞	4	Adms Millis	13	10	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
13½	7¾	Addresso	15	20	9½	9⅜	9½	
9¼	7¼	AdvInv .18e		35	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
28	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	15	347	27½	26¾	27⅛—	⅛
44	36¾	AetnaLf pf 2		1	42½	42½	42½—	½
9	4⅞	Aguirre Co	103	1	9¼	9¼	9¼+	¼
13⅞	9⅛	Ahmans .20	7	87	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
82⅛	68⅝	AirPrd .20b	19	28	76⅝	76¼	76⅝+	½
20⅝	13	AirbnFrt .60	15	1	18½	18½	18½	
26½	17½	Aircoinc 1	7	89	25¾	25¼	25⅛—	⅞
4	1⅝	AJ Industris	8	44	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
25¾	18⅛	Alcona 1.20	37	20	23¼	22⅞	23¼+	¼
18⅞	13⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	8	2	18⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
17½	11⅞	Alaskln .15e	7	19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
19½	14	Albanyln .60	16	12	17¼	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
8⅛	5⅝	AlbertoC .36	28	1	7½	7½	7½	
23⅞	18⅛	Albertsn .72	8	201	19⅛	18½	19 +	¼

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅛	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	41	50	27¼	26⅞	26⅞—	¼
18½	14⅛	AlcoStd .68	6	88	17⅞	17½	17⅝—	¼
28	21¼	AlconLb .28	21	24	24½	24⅜	24½	
9¼	6⅜	Alexdrs .36e	6	35	8	7¾	7⅞	
10⅛	7½	AllegCp .95e	13	64	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
43¼	26½	AllgLud 1.80	8	14	39	39	39	
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		1	42¾	42¾	42¾—	¼
20	16⅝	AllgPw 1.60	7	341	18	17⅞	17⅞	
15	9¼	AllenGrp .50	12	21	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
44⅝	33½	AlldCh 1.80	10	144	41½	40⅞	40⅞—	¼
13⅜	10	AlldMnt .60	7	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
14	10⅛	AlldProd .60		2	12¾	12¾	12¾—	¼
59¼	45⅝	AlldStr 1.70	8	161	56⅝	52	52 —	4⅞
4½	2¼	Alld Supmkt		84	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
18⅝	11⅞	AllisChal .40	7	65	16⅞	16⅝	16¾—	⅛
9¼	6¾	AllrtAut .56	6	18	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
8⅞	6¼	AlphaP Ind	10	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
51¼	38½	Alcoa 1.34	28	299	49⅞	48	48 —	1⅞
41½	33⅝	AmalSug 3a	3	17	37¼	36⅝	37¼+	⅞
56½	47	Amax 1.75	13	175	55⅞	55⅛	55⅝—	¼
137⅞	115	Amax pf5.25		39	135½	133¼	134 —	1½
54⅞	53	Amax pfB 3		31	54⅝	53½	53½—	½

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17¼	14¼	AMBAC .80	7	54	16⅝	16½	16½—	¼
8⅝	4⅞	Amcord .32	8	31	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
21¾	16⅛	Amerce 1.20	7	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
22⅛	16⅝	A Hess .30b	6	257	20⅞	19⅝	20 +	⅛
52⅞	45⅞	A Hes pf3.50		37	51¼	50⅝	50⅝—	½
21⅛	15⅛	AAirFllt .48	9	35	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛—	⅛
10⅞	8⅛	Am Airlin		216	10	9¾	9¾—	⅛
15⅝	11¾	A Baker .80	4	20	14¼	14	14 —	⅜
43⅞	38⅛	A Brnds 2.60	8	322	41¾	40¾	41 —	1
30⅝	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	28	639	27½	27¼	27⅝+	⅛
12¼	9¾	AmBldM .40	7	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
36½	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	8	131	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛—	¼
23⅞	21	A Can pf1.75		3	22¾	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
3	1⅝	AmCen Mtg		2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
28⅛	24⅞	A Cyan 1.50	9	216	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	
9⅞	7¾	Am Distil		5	8	8	8	
28½	22⅝	ADistTel .64	11	95	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞+	¼
7½	4¾	AmDualVt		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
13⅞	10½	ADul pf.84a		2	13⅛	13⅛	13½—	⅛
23¼	20⅝	AmElPw 2	9	462	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
15	10	AFamily .28	8	80	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	¼
6⅝	2¼	AmFin Sys		216	4¼	3⅝	4¼+	⅛

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

Flash...Paris Bourse

APRIL 1, 1976 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1975-76 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE April 1	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	b YIELD (%)	—EAR. PER SHR.— '72, '73, '74	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	579 - 320.10	358	365.50 - 361	4	4.2	40.93 - 42.63 - 89.14c	9,549	'75 pre-tax turn.: 3,812 MF vs. 3,738 MF in '74. '75 net profit: 825 MF (+37%)
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	318 - 285	294.50	295 - 290	22	3.7	11.74 - 9.96 - 13.27	2,384	Net dividend Fr. 11 vs. 10.78 t.e. 23% based on capital increase (1 for 5).
BSN - GERVAIS DAN.	Glass.food	736 - 378	698	699 - 694	25	3.6	87 - 102 - 28.38c	2,332	1975 Group consolidated turnover exceeds 1974 by 2.4%.
CHARGEURS REUNIS..	Shipping Air trans.	209 - 171.20	191.10	192.90 - 189	11	5.2	9.50 - 9.50 - 16.96	1,866	Gross revenue 1975 = 40 MF vs. 34 MF in 1974.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE..	Public works	171.20 - 78.50	137.80	136.50 - 135.10	12	4.7	8.68 - 9.74 - 11.16	1,672	1975 consolidated turnover = 4.2 billion Frs. (up 13.5%)
Cie. Gle. ELECTRICITE.	Electric.	376 - 267	346	341 - 339	13	5.0	35.02 - 29.70 - 27.60	5,044	Foreign orders doubled in 2 years, reaching 7.7 billion francs in 1975.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	191.50 - 117	122	123 - 121.10	12	5.7	13.47 - 13.02 - 10.36	4,606	New representative office to open in Caracas shortly.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	147 - 85.7	140.80	140 - 132	21	4.3	9 - 8.63 - 6.77	4,528	From Jan. '75 to Jan. '76 CIC group's customer deposits increased by 19.7%.
CREDIT du NORD &U.P.	Bank	100 - 82	90.50	89.90 - 88.05	16	4.4	6.83 - 6.72 - 5.54c	4,800	1975 net profit = 31,851,318 Fr. vs. 18,692,646 Fr. in 1974.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	189.50 - 147	147	148.50 - 147	5	5.3	9.22 - 15.98 - 28.13c	8,947	Capital increase March 8-April 7: 1 new share at Fr. 130 for 4 old ones.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	219 - 124.90	189.20	196 - 188.10	—	5.3	(non significant)	2,193	SOVAC subsidiary consolidated net profit for '75 up 77% vs. '74.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	488.90 - 169	442.20	446.20 - 442.20	19	3.6	26.57 - 27.19 - 23.02c	1,495	1975 net profit = Fr. 36,376,000. Up 34% vs. 1974.
FRANÇAISE PETROLES.	Petrol.	163.30 - 80.05	135.70	134.90 - 132.10	2	7.7	27.05 - 41.65 - 66.21c	13,889	Distribution of 1975 dividend: Fr. 9.40 per share (+tax credit of Fr. 4.70).
GEN. OCCIDENTALE...	Holding	217.50 - 144	179.50	180.30 - 177.20	7	2.8	(non significant) - 26.94c	2,523	Takeover remaining Générale Alimentaire shares still pending.
IMETAL	Mining	115 - 72.20	119.90	118.50 - 114.50	7	2.5	10.52 - 7.59 - 17.97c	7,946	'76 dividend proposal should be at same level as '75.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	621 - 412	551	557 - 550	17a	4.3	22.60 - 31.77 —	3,757	1975 provisional consolidated turnover = 1,124 MF (+12.5% vs. 1974).
PECHELBRONN	Hold.(fin.)	84.70 - 58.50	81	81.55 - 80	12	6.2	4.32 - 11.71 - 6.52	2,825	5 Fr. Dividend for '74 (4.20 Fr. in '73) paid as of July 16, 1975.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM	Chem.min.	137.70 - 95.90	108.20	110.40 - 107.50	4	8.7	10.90 - 14.50 - 29.50c	25,162	'75 dividend of Fr. 5.00 planned vs. Fr. 9.00 in '74.
PEUGEOT	Holding	409.80 - 133	386.50	387.50 - 385	10	2.4	68.26 - 71.04 - 38.24c	6,002	'75 gross revenue: 206.5 MF (+7.7%). Plan offer 1 free share for 4 old ones.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)..	Petrol.	142 - 82.65	104	101 - 100.10	7a	10.1	13.62 - 15.84 —	5,450	'75 sales (pre-tax) = Fr. 18,650,295,000 vs. Fr. 19,949,248,000 in '74.
REDOUTE	Mail order	723 - 325	673	681 - 674	19	1.8	30.82 - 35.94 - 35.87c	922	'75 turnover = 2,116.7 MF (+20%). Consol. turnover=2,533 MF (+18.1%).
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	362 - 248.20	348.50	340 - 346.50	—	2 6	(not relevant)	22,572	Total '75 dividend of Fl. 7.40 plus 3 1/3 shares or Fl. 5.20 cash.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf	1998 - 1210	1840	1830 - 1800	26	1.3	51.72 - 64.64 - 71.76	221	Expect '75-'76 world market share to reach 19% vs. 17.8%.
SUEZ Cie Financ.)	Holding	284.50 - 185	267	271 - 266	5	5.6	49.14 - 55.76 - 54c	8,419	'75 net earnings: 147.9 MF (+15%). Proposal of 16 Fr. net div. (+1 Fr.).

(a) P/E calculated on '73 earnings; all others on '74. (b) Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

The Union Bank of Switzerland Announces...

Solid Growth – Stable Earning Power

In 1975, the total assets of UBS increased by Sfr. 6.6 billion, or 16%, to Sfr. 47.3 billion. Almost 90% of this gain reflects the growth in private and corporate customer deposits. Capital and reserves were Sfr. 2.5 billion, up from Sfr. 2.4 billion one year earlier. Net income improved by Sfr. 25.6 million to Sfr. 208.9 million. The sum of Sfr. 144,000,000 was paid out in the form of dividends, equivalent to a 20% return on the par value of the shares.

Strong International Credit Operations

The loan demand of our corporate clients in many parts of the world has strengthened further. Focal points were short-term credits in Eurocurrencies and medium-term lendings denominated in Swiss francs.

Leading Position in Underwriting

The Bank participated in the underwriting of 33 Swiss franc bond issues for foreign borrowers, acting as syndicate manager for 12 of these transactions. Its strong placement power assured the successful completion of 35 private placements for foreign corporate customers totaling Sfr. 1.8 billion, more than twice the note placements of Sfr. 0.7 billion in 1974.

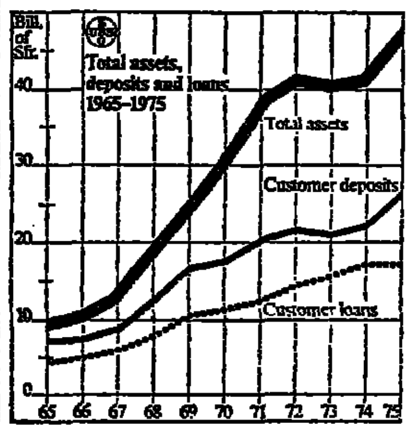
The Euromarket was the scene of exceptionally volatile issuing activities in 1975, with the volume of $ 7.1 billion (1974: $ 1.8 billion) transacted during the year, setting a record high. UBS participated in 165 Euroloans (28 in 1974) with a combined face value of $ 5 billion via its affiliates Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities), London and UBS (Underwriters) Ltd., Hamilton, Bermuda. In the case of 4 of these offerings UBS was the syndicate leader and in 58 (1974: 9) it functioned as co-manager.

Our Balance Sheet reflects the growing importance of Switzerland as an international center of finance.

Worldwide Operations

As a full-service institution, UBS offers a complete range of banking facilities. In the securities business, to name only one, it administers the portfolios of customers from all over the world. And in the past year, the Bank further strengthened its position as one of the leading securities dealers on the continent of Europe. Strong growth was also registered in the area of international money market and foreign exchange transactions – thanks in particular to the activities of the newly established UBS branch office in New York.

Balance sheet data	1974	1975
	Millions of Swiss francs	
Total assets	40,714	47,294
Non-bank deposits	21,759	26,351
Bank deposits	14,322	14,840
Loans to non-banks	17,132	18,627
Loans to banks	15,355	17,824
Net income	183	209
Dividend (20% on par value of shares)	110	144



Worldwide Presence

Affiliated companies, branches and representative offices: Bahrain, Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chicago, Johannesburg, Hamilton, Hong Kong, London, Luxembourg, Madrid, Melbourne, Mexico, Montreal, Panama, New York, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, São Paulo, Sydney, Singapore, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto.

Head Office in Zurich. 196 branch offices and agencies throughout Switzerland, with a staff of 13,500 in Switzerland and abroad at the end of 1975.

S UBS G

Union Bank of Switzerland

International banking—made in Switzerland

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14	7⅝	AmFinSy pf		z360	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	
24⅝	22⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		35	23¾	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
16⅞	10⅝	A GnIns .60	8	6	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
26¼	22	A Gin pf1.80		2	24	23⅞	24 —	⅛
17½	15	A Gins pf.90		3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
18¼	13	AmHoist .80	5	17	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
37⅞	32⅛	AmHome 1	23	504	36	35¼	35⅝+	⅛
37¾	29⅝	AmHosp .34	23	304	35¼	34¼	34½—	⅞
10⅝	5⅝	A Medict .12	9	44	9⅞	9	9⅞+	⅞
8⅞	5⅛	A Medicorp	6	100	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	
7¾	5⅝	Am Motors		237	6⅞	6	6⅞+	⅛
37⅝	32¾	A NatG 2.64	7	41	37¼	35⅞	36⅞—	¼
12⅝	8⅝	AmSeat .20e	6	5	10¾	10	10¼	
14	8⅝	A Ship 1.07t	11	13	12	11¾	11⅞+	⅛
27⅞	16⅝	AmStand 1	10	119	26⅞	25½	25⅞	
8⅝	6⅜	AmSterll .30	11	95	7	6¾	7 +	⅛
31½	26½	AmShs 1.60	6	71	28	27⅜	27⅝	
58⅝	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	768	56⅞	56⅛	56⅝+	⅛
61⅝	55	AmT&T pf 4		30	59½	59¼	59¼	
48¾	45⅝	ATT pfB3.74		56	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞—	⅛
47⅞	43⅝	ATT pfA3.64		11	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	
10⅞	6⅝	AWaHWk .70	5	4	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
19⅝	16⅝	Ameron 1	6	9	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
9⅞	5⅝	AmesD .10e	5	23	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
24⅝	19¾	Ametek 1	9	14	22	21⅞	21¾—	⅛
24⅝	19	AMF In 1.24	12	86	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
18⅞	14⅝	Amfac Inc 1	6	5	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
33⅞	26	AMP Inc .41	41	172	31½	30⅝	30⅞—	⅝
12	8⅝	Ampco .40a	5	22	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
8½	4¼	Ampex Corp	20	157	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	Amrep Corp		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
44⅛	36½	Amstar 2.40	6	14	40½	40¼	40¼	
8	7⅝	Amstr pf.68		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
41⅝	38⅝	Amsted	6	45	38	37⅝	38 +	⅝
8	3⅝	Amtel .32	7	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
30⅝	22⅝	AnchrH 1.30	9	29	28⅞	28½	28⅝+	¼
42	35¾	AndCly 1.20	7	7	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝+	½
8½	6	Angelica .12	9	38	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
10½	7¼	Anixter .16	6	9	9¾	9½	9½—	⅛
12⅝	10	AnsulCo .53t	10	15	10¾	10½	10½—	⅛
15¼	10¾	Apache .50	8	10	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
28⅝	23⅝	Apco Oil	102	2	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
3⅞	2	Apeco Corp		23	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅞	10½	APL Corp 1	5	32	15⅞	15½	15½—	¼
4⅝	2½	Applid Mag	17	5	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
60⅝	47¾	ARA Sv 1.06	17	40	56⅛	55⅝	56 —	⅛
13⅞	9¾	ArcataN .44	8	29	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
28	22½	ArcatN pf 2		2	27	27	27 +	½
27¼	21¼	ArchDan .20	12	73	22¾	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
6	3¼	Arctic Enfr	21	27	5	4¾	4⅞—	⅛
3⅛	2	Arlstar		33	3	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅛	15¼	ArizPSv 1.36	6	88	16¾	16½	16¾+	⅛
110	103⅝	ArlPpf 10.70		z109	108¼	108¼	108¼	
8⅝	6	ArkBest .35r		4	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
25	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	7	83	24½	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Arlen RltyD		126	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
35⅞	25¾	Armco 1.60a	9	150	33	32⅝	32⅝+	⅛
32⅝	27	Arm pf 2.10		19	32	31¾	32 +	⅝
52	44¼	Armr pf4.75		z20	49½	49½	49½+	½
37⅞	23⅝	ArmstCk .80	23	67	32¾	32	32 —	⅛
18⅞	16	ArmRu .40e	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Arvin .13e	17	43	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
33	23¾	ASA Ltd .80		323	24¾	23¾	24⅛—	⅝
20	13⅝	Asarco .60	22	270	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
26⅞	19⅝	AshlOil 1.70	6	165	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	
52¼	40½	AshlO pf2.40		2	51½	51½	51½	
40	33¼	AsdDrG 1.40	12	229	38	37½	38 —	¼
31⅞	22	AsdSpg 1.40	8	5	28⅝	28	28⅝+	⅝
14⅛	8¾	Athlone .60	5	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
4¼	1⅝	Atlco Mtg		7	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
19¾	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	6	18⅝	18	18⅛	
98⅛	81	AtlRich 2.50	14	975	87⅞	85⅞	86⅛—	1⅝
49	44⅛	AtlRc pf3.75		z700	45½	45⅜	45⅜—	⅛
165⅝	137	AtlRch pf 3		7	148	145	145 —	4
65	54¼	AtlRc pf2.80		3	59	57¾	58⅞—	⅞
5	3⅛	Atlas Corp	14	138	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
11¾	7¼	ATO Inc .24	7	61	10⅞	10½	10½—	⅛
65⅛	54	AutOata .40	30	8	63	62⅝	62⅝—	⅛
7½	4½	Autmind .20	6	55	6	5¾	5⅞—	⅛
11⅞	4½	Avco Corp	4	1603	11⅞	10⅝	11⅝+	1¼
1⅞	9-16	Avco Cp wt		24	1⅝	1¼	1⅝+	⅛
30½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		109	33	29⅞	32⅝+	2⅝
27⅛	23⅝	Averyint .30	41	71	25¾	25¼	25⅝—	1⅛
13½	7½	Avis Inc	7	21	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
20½	10⅝	AvnetInc .50	9	131	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
44⅝	32¾	AvonPd 1.40	18	372	42⅞	41¾	42⅛—	½

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅝	18¾	BabckWil 1	8	174	28¾	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
14⅞	4⅝	Bache .40e	7	46	12	11¾	11⅞+	⅛
12¼	8⅝	Bakerln .24	9	47	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
54	41	BakrIntl .42	13	53	43	43	43	
10¾	8½	BaldDH .60	6	2	10¼	10¼	10¼—	¼
25¼	18¾	Ball Cp .70	7	10	22¼	22	22	
17⅝	11⅝	BallyMf .02e	11	81	15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
25¼	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	161	23⅝	23	23¼+	⅛
16½	12½	BanCa 1.15e	16	4	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
32⅞	24⅞	Bandag .05e	18	81	25¾	25¼	25¼	
8¼	4½	Bangr Punt	17	17	7⅛	7	7	
33	28½	BkofNY 2.20	6	5	32¾	32⅛	32⅞—	⅛
16⅝	11¼	Bk of Va .88	6	4	15¼	15⅛	15½	
35⅞	28⅝	BankTr 3	6	45	34⅞	34½	34⅞	
27⅞	25⅛	BnkT pf2.50		26	27	26¾	27 —	⅛
32⅛	26½	BarbOil 1.60		3	28½	28¼	28¼	
18	13⅛	BardCR .22	15	50	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Basicinc .60	6	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
25¼	23	BatesMf .80	6	7	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
39⅛	29	BauschL .60	14	165	39	38⅛	39 +	1
46⅝	36	BaxtLab .21	28	79	41½	40⅝	40¾—	½
20⅝	17⅛	BaySfG 1.88	5	10	19⅛	19¼	19⅛—	⅛
28	17	Bearing .40	12	3	26⅛	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
25⅞	21⅝	BeatFds .76	13	1722	23¼	23¼	23⅛	
28⅛	23⅞	Beckmn .28	17	16	25¼	25¼	25¼—	⅛
42⅞	35⅞	BectDick .50	19	68	38⅞	37¾	37⅞—	⅝
22⅛	14	BeechA .75b	8	131	21	19⅛	20⅝+	⅝
17⅛	13⅞	Beker .28	4	61	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	BelcoP .60a	6	53	17⅝	17	17⅛+	⅛
20⅛	15⅝	Belden 1.20	9	6	18⅝	18	18 —	⅛
11⅞	7	BeldHe .30b	10	6	11	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
29⅛	15	Bell How .84		77	23⅛	22¼	22⅛—	⅞
19¼	13⅝	BemisCo 1b	13	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
61⅛	44	Bendix 2.28	11	51	58⅞	58⅛	58⅝—	⅛
92	65	Bendix pf 3		2	87⅛	87	87 +	1
23⅛	17⅝	BenflCp 1.25	7	108	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅛
28⅛	25⅛	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z40	27	27	27	
4⅛	1⅞	BenfStd Mtg		11	2⅝	2½	2½	
2¾	1⅛	Benguet B	6	21	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
5¼	2⅝	Berkey Pho		8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
39¼	15⅞	Best Prod	16	330	36¾	34⅞	36⅛—	1
48	33	BethStl 2	8	283	42⅝	41⅝	41⅞—	⅝
81	58	BigThr .52b	21	12	71⅝	71⅝	71¾	
28⅝	23¼	BlackDr .40	28	128	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝—	⅛
11¼	5	BlairJhn .32	10	42	11⅛	10⅛	10⅞—	⅛
17½	12⅞	BlissLau 1b	6	5	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
20⅛	15⅝	BlockHR .80	10	739	17⅝	16¼	16⅝—	⅞
48⅛	37⅝	BlueBell 1	9	42	44¼	44¼	44¼—	¼
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks		21	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
29⅛	24⅝	Boeing 1	7	47	27	26⅞	26⅞	
30⅞	23½	BoiseCas .65	13	91	28⅞	28¼	28⅞—	⅛
29⅞	26	Borden 1.30	10	75	28⅞	28	28⅞+	⅝
29⅛	19⅝	BorWar 1.35	12	85	28⅝	27¾	28⅛—	⅝
4⅞	2⅝	Bormans	7	10	4	4	4	
24⅛	22¾	BosEd 2.44	10	64	24⅝	24⅛	24⅞—	⅛
91¼	81½	BosE pf8.88		z390	88¼	87⅛	87⅞—	1
12	10⅝	BosE pf1.17		23	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
14¼	8¾	Braniff .20	12	138	12⅝	11⅞	12 —	⅛
19⅛	15¼	BraunCF .50	5	38	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞—	⅝
56⅛	44⅞	BriggsS 1.60	19	17	54⅛	53⅝	54 —	⅝
77	66¼	BristMy 1.80	17	212	74⅞	73⅝	73⅞—	1⅛
48¼	43⅛	BristM pf 2		6	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
12⅛	11	BritPet .35e	17	23	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
35⅝	25¾	BrkwGl 1.20	8	36	30¾	30	30¼+	¼
18¼	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	11	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+	⅛
13⅝	11⅞	BrownCo .30	5	12	12¼	12	12⅛+	⅛
26	18⅝	BwnGp 1.20	11	28	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	½
8½	5⅝	BwnShro .20		7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
16½	11	Brunswk .44	15	189	15⅝	14⅞	15 —	⅜
19	11	BruchW .50	11	5	18	18	18 —	⅛
4	2⅛	BT Mtg .30e		1	2½	2½	2½	
27¼	18	BucyEr .56	16	192	25⅝	24⅝	25 —	⅝
16⅛	9⅛	BuddCo .80	9	47	14⅝	14½	14½+	¼
54⅛	49	BuddCo pf 5		z10	53¼	53¼	53¼—	¼
6⅞	4⅝	Budgind .24t	4	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅜
26¼	20½	BuffFo 1.20e	7	3	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	⅛
8⅛	6	Bulova .05e		7	7½	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
21⅞	18⅛	BunkHil 1.86		1	20	20	20	
7⅝	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		22	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
16¼	11⅛	Bunkr pf1.50		5	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
34	27⅛	Burlind 1.20	16	96	29⅞	28¼	28⅝—	⅝
40⅞	31⅞	BurlNo .30e	9	139	37	36⅝	36⅝	
7⅝	6½	BurlNo pf.55		13	7	7	7 —	⅛
108	83⅛	Burrghs .68	25	341	102½	101¼	102⅛—	⅝

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅛	2	CabCab For		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
27⅝	18⅛	Cabot Cp .92		46	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
5⅛	2⅝	Cadence Ind		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅛	3¼	Caesars Wrl	7	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅞	5	Cal Financl	9	39	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
15¼	10¼	Callahn .40r	18	44	14⅝	14¼	14⅝—	¼
27⅝	18⅝	CampRL .60	16	10	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝—	⅛
35⅞	31⅝	CamSp 1.36	11	269	34⅝	33¾	33¾—	⅝
90	40⅞	CanSoRy 3a	13	z2020	81½	79¼	80⅝—	⅝
17⅝	13	CdnPac .86e	7	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
12⅝	10⅝	CanalR 1.10	9	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
52½	42½	CapCits .20	15	1	48⅛	43¾	48⅛+	¼
24⅝	19¾	CapHold .40	11	64	20½	20¼	20¼	
3	⅞	Caplt Mtg		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
65⅞	48½	Carbor 1.70	9	136	63⅞	63⅝	63⅝—	⅜
4¼	2½	Carling OKe		4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14⅞	10⅝	Carlisle .88	13	3	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
7	5⅝	CaroFrg .20		10	6	6	6	
21⅝	19⅝	CaroPw 1.60	8	139	21¼	21	21⅛—	⅛
29⅝	26⅝	CarP pf2.67		26	23	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
33⅝	21½	CarTec 1.60	8	126	33⅝	33	33 —	⅝
18⅝	11¼	CarrCp .32	44	103	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
16⅞	12½	CarrGn .58e		26	16	15½	15¾—	⅛
25¼	22	CartHaw .90	14	39	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
8⅝	6½	CartWall .40	16	24	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
11	8⅝	CascNGs .92	5	4	8⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
17⅛	15¼	CastlCk .80b	7	75	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
91½	69⅝	CaterpTra 2	12	471	83½	82⅝	83⅛+	⅝
58	46¼	CBS 1.66	12	67	52¾	52½	52½—	⅛
40	33	CBS pf 1		1	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	CCI Corp		49	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
19⅞	15¼	Ceco Cp 1.15	7	10	17⅛	16⅞	17	
58	42⅝	Celanse 2.60	16	538	53⅛	52½	52⅝—	⅛
14	7⅞	Centex .12	29	59	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	¼
19	17⅝	CenHud 1.72	7	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
18⅝	16	CenIlLt 1.60	10	38	16⅝	16½	16½+	⅛
31½	27⅛	CnILt pf2.87		z300	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
29¼	26	CnILt pf2.62		z200	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
14⅞	12⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	8	32	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
22⅛	18⅝	CenLaE 1.28	7	405	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
15¼	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	19	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
18⅛	14¼	CenSoW 1.20	9	315	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
18	14⅝	CenSoya .60	8	37	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
23⅝	19¼	CenTel 1.36	9	102	21¼	20¾	21 —	⅛
34⅛	19¼	CenDat .18a	16	47	27⅞	27½	27⅝+	⅛
22	13	Cert-teed .65	16	19	21⅝	21½	21½—	⅛
27⅝	21⅛	CessnaAir 1	10	14	25½	25½	25½—	⅛
28⅛	18	Champint 1	13	227	24	23⅝	23⅞+	⅝
29⅝	18⅝	Chml pf1.20		278	24	23⅝	23⅝+	⅝
13⅞	11⅝	ChamSp .64	10	185	13⅝	12⅞	13	
5⅛	3⅝	CharlCo .06e	3	45	4½	4	4 —	⅛
25⅞	21⅝	Chartr NY 2	5	34	25⅝	25¼	25⅛—	⅛
8½	7	ChaseFd .40		23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
32¼	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	5	154	30½	29⅞	30 —	⅜
4	2⅝	ChaseT .63e		10	3⅛	3	3⅛	
11	7⅝	Chelsea .40	11	35	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
52	31⅞	Chemtn 1.40	5	144	42¾	42⅛	42½+	⅛
37¼	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	5	91	37¾	37	37⅛—	⅝
64⅞	56	Chesbg 1.52	21	457	60⅝	59⅝	59⅞	
40	34⅝	Chessie 2.10	8	45	36⅝	36	36 —	⅛
32⅞	16¼	ChiEall .65e	17	18	32⅝	32½	32½—	⅛
8⅛	4¼	ChiMlw Cp		30	7¾	7½	7⅝+	⅛
35⅝	25⅝	ChiPneuT 2	10	21	32⅝	32½	32⅝—	⅛
3¾	2⅝	ChkFull .10t		4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9⅝	5	Chris Craft		347	9⅝	8¾	9⅝+	⅝
21	12¼	ChCft cvpf		14	21	20⅞	20⅞—	½
14½	9½	Chromal .70	7	12	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
21⅛	10⅝	Chrysler		467	19½	18⅝	18⅞—	¼
4⅛	2⅝	CIRII Inv		2	3½	3½	3½	
21⅝	19⅛	CinBell 1.06	7	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
20⅝	17⅞	CinnGE 1.64	10	46	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
106	97	CinG pf9.30		z510	102	102	102	
51	43½	CinGE pf 4		z80	45	45	45 +	1½
32	18⅝	CinMila 1.40	13	29	30⅝	30	30 —	⅝
34⅝	28⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	8	271	34⅝	33⅞	34 —	⅝
35⅝	27⅞	Citicorp .96	12	541	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛	
46⅝	38⅝	CitiesSv 2.40	9	74	44¼	43⅝	44 —	⅝
5	1⅝	CitzSR 1.17e		11	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
11⅝	7	Cityinvrt .66	10	81	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
22	16½	Cityin pf B2		6	20½	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
10¾	10	Cityn pf1.10		31	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
42½	25⅝	ClarkE 1.60	12	140	40⅝	40	40⅝+	⅝
13⅝	9	ClarkOil .50	16	23	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
6	4⅝	CLC Am .24	9	12	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
63⅝	47	ClvCliff 1.50	13	19	63⅝	62⅝	63⅛+	⅝
30	26½	ClvElll 2.56	9	20	29⅝	28⅞	29 —	⅛
119⅞	102½	ClevEl pf 12		z150	118	118	118	
14⅞	11⅝	CloroxCo .52	12	158	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7⅝	CluetPea .40	9	84	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
13⅝	10¼	CluetP pf 1		2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8	CMIInv Cp		153	15	15⅛	15⅛+	1⅛
8⅝	5⅝	CNA Finl	13	30	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
14	11¼	CNA pfA1.10		6	13⅛	13	13⅛	
1¾	¾	CNA Larw		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅞	7¾	CoastSt Gas	5	170	11¾	11⅛	11⅝+	¼
24⅞	18½	CstSG pf1.83		2	22½	22¼	22½+	⅛
19¼	13⅞	CstSG pf1.19		2	17⅝	17½	17½+	⅛
95¼	82	CocaCol 2.65	22	116	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛—	⅛
9⅝	7	CocaBtlg .40	14	529	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
17⅝	8⅝	ColdwBk .40	15	25	17⅝	17¼	17⅝—	⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Coleco Ind	553	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
31¼	26⅝	ColgPal .76	16	393	27⅝	27½	27½—	⅛
15⅝	11¼	CollinAlk .56	19	73	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	⅛
8¾	4⅝	Collins Fd	10	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
34	20	ColPenn .50	9	65	24⅝	23¾	23⅞—	⅛
25	20⅝	ColonlSt 1.45	7	3	24	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
48⅛	28⅞	ColtInd 2	6	113	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛—	⅝
67	47⅞	Colt pf4.25		28	65½	64½	64½—	1
25⅛	18⅝	Colt pf1.60		2	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
25⅞	22⅝	ColGas 2.14	8	71	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
57⅝	56⅛	ColGs pf5.42		7	57⅝	57½	57½+	⅛
58⅛	54⅝	ColGs pf5.48		3	57	56½	56½—	⅛
7⅝	5⅞	Colum Pict	4	36	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
25⅞	21⅝	ColsOh 2.04	6	46	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
18¼	12⅝	Combd Corn	10	39	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
41⅝	32¾	CombE 1.90	11	54	39¾	39	39⅝—	⅛
32	28	ComwE 2.40	10	105	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
31⅞	25⅛	ComE pf2.87		28	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
27	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		9	26	25¾	25⅞—	⅛
22¼	21¼	ComwE pf 2		3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
22¼	20¼	ComE pf1.90		12	21	20⅞	21 —	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	ComwO .21		147	11⅝	10⅞	11 —	⅝
22¼	18	ComO pf1.72		8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
33⅛	18⅝	Compugrp	9	8	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛—	⅛
8	4	Comput Scl	16	34	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
31⅝	23⅝	Comsat 1	6	150	29⅝	28¼	29⅛—	⅛
13	8⅞	ConAgr .12r	3	24	11⅞	11¼	11⅛—	⅛
55⅝	7¼	ConeMil 1.60	7	28	53	52⅞	53⅞+	½
19⅛	12⅛	Congolm .50	14	16	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
18⅝	15½	ConnM 1.60	12	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
25	20	Conrac .70	9	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
18	15	ConEd 1.00e	4	205	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
65⅝	55⅛	ConEd pf 6		x2	62¼	61⅞	61⅞	
51⅝	44	ConEd pf5		x1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
23⅝	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	43	283	20⅛	19⅝	20 +	⅛
62	55⅛	ConF pf4.50		5	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛—	1⅛
25⅝	18⅛	ConFrgt .70	15	42	23⅝	23	23 —	⅛
29	24⅝	ConNGs 2.24	7	15	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞—	⅛
114	108⅛	CnG pf10.96		z180	113	113	113 +	⅛
21⅝	19	ConsuPow 2	8	109	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
78	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z530	76	75⅝	75⅝+	⅛
68⅝	60⅛	CnPw pf5.50		10	65	64⅝	64⅝+	⅛
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z50	43	42⅝	42⅝—	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	ContAir Lin			7⅝	7⅛	7⅝—	⅛
31⅝	26¼	ContCan 1.80	9	270	29⅝	28⅞	29 —	⅛
8	5	ContCop .50		15	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝—	⅛
50⅞	43⅝	ContlCp 2.80	15	77	50	49⅞	49⅞—	⅛
54	47⅝	CtlC pfA2.50		1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛+	¼
50	35⅝	ContlCp 2.32	8	70	49⅞	49	49 —	⅝
10⅝	9⅛	ContlIP 1.38	17	32	12⅝	12	12 —	⅛
3	1⅛	Contll Rlty		25	2⅛	2	2	
70⅛	59⅝	ContOll 2	10	246	68⅞	67⅛	67⅝—	⅛
15⅝	12¼	ContTele 1	11	135	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
25⅝	17⅝	Control Dat	10	166	25⅛	24⅝	25 —	⅛
45	40⅝	CnDt pf4.50		z20	45	45	45	
30⅝	24¼	Conwood 2a	8	6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
6	2⅞	CookUn .20t	37	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
33⅛	31⅛	Cooperind n	6	6	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Cooper Lab	20	16	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
15	9⅛	CoopTR .60	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
17⅞	10¾	CopeInd .60	12	5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
25¼	17⅛	CoppRg .50a		18	24	23⅝	23⅝	
51⅞	36⅛	Copw 2.40b	7	4	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Cordura Co		43	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
70	42⅝	CornG 1.12a	26	267	69	67	68⅛—	⅛
4	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10	6⅝	CowlesC .44	13	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
48½	42⅝	CPC Inl 2.30	9	70	43⅝	43¼	43⅝—	⅛
78¾	47⅝	Crane 2.40	5	43	67⅝	66⅛	66⅛—	1⅛
5	3⅛	CreditF .21	14	195	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25⅛	21⅝	CrockN 1.66	7	63	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
15½	10½	CrompK .80	11	16	14⅝	14	14 —	⅛
23	18⅞	CrouHI .80b	11	23	23⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
69	51⅛	CroHI pf3.35		3	67⅛	67	67	
22⅛	16⅛	Crown Cork	8	49	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	14	113	45⅝	45	45⅛	
25⅝	14⅝	CTSCp .68	14	6	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Culligan .40	9	31	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
33⅝	19⅝	CummEng 1		6	32⅛	31⅛	31⅝	
100½	7	Cum pf7.50		z500	95	95	95	
9⅝	6⅝	CumnDrg .25	9	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
12	11	Currloc 1.08		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15⅝	10	CurtisWr .40	8	53	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
40¼	26⅝	CutlerH 1.60	10	18	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	
23⅝	15¼	CyclopsCp 1		85	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
31¼	21½	Cyprus 1.40	11	109	31½	31	31¼	

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅝	6⅝	Damon .20		47	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
24⅝	20⅝	DanaCp .76	10	164	23⅝	22½	22⅝—	⅝
41½	32⅝	Dartind pf 2		1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝+	½
55⅝	37⅝	Data Genl	34	18	54⅞	54	54⅛—	⅛
17¼	10⅝	Davco .50b	6	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
35⅝	26⅝	DaytHud .84	10	24	33⅝	33	33 —	½
19⅝	17¼	DaytPL 1.66	8	50	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
117¼	111½	DPL pf12.50		z50	117	117	117 +	⅛
76⅝	70	DPL pf 7.37		z100	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝—	⅛
21⅝	10	DeanW .50a	5	27	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
70⅛	51¾	Deere 1.90	16	322	64⅛	63¼	63⅝+	⅛
13⅝	12⅝	DelmaP 1.20	9	27	12¾	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
26⅛	22⅝	DelMon 1.40	6	98	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
44⅝	37	DeltaAir .60	23	62	43⅝	42⅞	43⅛—	⅛
5	3⅝	Deltec Intl	28	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅝	4	Deltona Crp		29	6½	6¼	6¼+	⅛
21⅝	19½	DennisMfg 1	9	13	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
25⅛	20¼	Dennys .32a	14	33	23⅝	23½	23½+	⅛
34¼	27⅝	Dentsply .80	16	12	30¾	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
24⅝	15½	Deseret .25	19	196	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
11¼	5⅝	DeSoto In .20	20	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15	13¾	DetEdis 1.45	9	138	14⅝	13⅞	14	
75	64	Det E pf7.45		z500	73½	72½	73½	
62	55⅝	Det E pf5.50		2	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
27¼	25	Det E pf2.75		17	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	
27⅛	25	DeE pfB2.75		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
20	12⅝	Dexter .44	2	34	18	18	18 +	⅛
13⅝	9	Dial Finl .60	7	14	11¼	11	11⅛—	⅛
42½	35⅝	Diamint 2	9	17	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
22¾	17¼	DiamM 1.72t	4	9	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅛
76⅛	53⅝	DiamSh 1.80	10	127	68⅛	67⅝	67⅝—	⅛
87⅛	60¾	Dia Sh pfC 2		3	78	78	78	
34¾	24½	Dia pf D1.20		22	30½	30¼	30¼—	⅛
11⅝	8	DickAB .40	11	12	9½	9⅛	9½	
10⅝	8½	Dictaphn .60	13	76	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
15	10¾	Diebold .44	10	9	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
6⅝	4⅛	DiGiorgio	63	30	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
178⅝	135⅛	Digital Eqpt	37	96	175½	174	174⅝—	1
11⅛	7⅝	Dillingm .48		27	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝—	⅛
26⅝	22¼	Dillingm pf 2		9	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
37⅛	30	DillonCo .96	15	8	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	
63	50⅝	Disney .12b	28	358	61⅝	59⅝	60⅝—	⅝
2⅝	1⅝	Diversfd In		67	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Diversd Mtg		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
17¾	11	DrPeppr .36	26	170	16¾	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
44½	32½	DomeM .80a	12	41	40⅝	39½	39⅝—	⅝
6⅝	2¼	DonLuJ .05e	15	44	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛
24⅝	20¼	Donnelly .60	11	52	21½	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
16⅝	13¼	DorOliv .20e	6	3	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
12	6⅝	Dorsey .10a	13	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
60	44	Dover 1.40	11	2	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝+	⅛
114⅛	91⅞	DowCh 1.60	16	305	108⅛	107¼	107⅝—	⅛
6⅞	4⅝	DPF Inc	65	52	6¾	6½	6½—	⅛
26	22½	Dravo .95	9	9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
79⅝	62¼	Dresser 1.50	10	58	79	78⅝	78⅝—	⅛
18⅝	16⅝	DrexBd 1.44		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
9⅝	6¼	Dreyfus .40a	7	17	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	⅛
21⅝	17¼	DukeP 1.50	10	140	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
92	79½	Duke pf8.20		z100	85	85	85	
29⅝	26⅝	Duke pf2.69		3	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
33⅝	27	DunBrad 1	17	63	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Duplan Cp		8	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
161¼	125½	duPont 4.25e	27	144	148¼	144	145 —	1
62⅛	59½	duPnt pf4.50		3	62	62	62	
19⅝	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	88	18½	18⅛	18¼	
24⅞	22½	Dq 4.1pf2.07		z50	24¼	24¼	24¼+	⅛
30	27¼	DuqL pf2.75		z300	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
12	7¼	Dymoln .40	10	1	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅞	21⅛	E Systems 1	9	110	31⅛	30⅝	31¼+	1
37	25½	EagleP 1.16	9	19	35¾	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
27⅛	18⅝	EascoCp .60	8	9	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
8¾	4⅛	EastAir Lin		47	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
34⅝	23⅛	EastGsF .80	8	496	32⅝	31¾	31⅞—	⅝
16⅝	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	11	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
118⅝	104⅞	EasKd 1.56a	31	642	119¼	118	118⅝+	⅝
38⅛	29½	Eaton 1.80	13	182	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	⅛
27⅝	23⅛	Echlin .48	18	359	26⅛	25⅛	25⅝—	⅛
30	24⅝	EckrdJk .36	19	45	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
21⅝	16⅛	EckdNC .32	14	4	19	19	19 —	⅛
56¼	45½	EdisBro 1.72	9	11	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛—	⅛
17⅝	14¼	EG&G .14	14	52	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc	6	19	4⅛	4	4	
16½	12⅝	EDS .50a	11	30	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
3¼	1⅛	El Mem Mg		32	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
7½	5	EMM pf 1k		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
33⅝	15¼	ElginN .10e	14	10	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	Elixir Ind	22	55	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
15¼	11⅝	ElPaso 1.10	8	132	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
29⅝	28⅛	EltraCp n	9	11	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛+	⅛
41⅛	34	EmerEl .80	21	174	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝—	⅛
50⅛	42⅝	EmeryAir	27	6	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
15	8¾	Emeryln .40	21	42	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+	⅛
28⅝	22⅛	Emhart 1.30	8	42	27⅛	26⅞	27 —	⅛
5⅝	4⅝	EMI Lt .19e	16	295	5	4⅞	5	
14⅛	13⅛	EmpDE 1.28	9	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
6¼	5	EmD 5pf.50		z50	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
16	11⅝	EmpGas .20	5	7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
32	22⅝	EnglhdM 1	8	113	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	
8	5¼	EnnisB .32a	6	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
27⅝	22⅛	Enserch 1.60	8	64	23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
28	21⅝	Enlex 1.20	7	42	27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
30⅝	17⅝	Envirotech	11	217	26⅛	24⅝	26 +	⅛
29	21⅝	Equifax 2	11	1	28½	28½	28½	
11⅝	9⅛	Equimrk .88	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
33½	20½	EquitGs 2.60	6	8	32⅛	31⅞	32 —	⅛
21⅞	17¾	EqutLf 2.34e	11	10	21½	21½	21½+	⅛
42	31⅝	Esmark 1.52	8	196	40¼	39¾	39⅞—	⅛
8	4⅞	Esquire .32	13	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
10	5⅞	Esterline .32	10	6	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	
47½	29⅛	Ethyl 1.40	7	20	42½	42⅝	42⅝+	⅛
63⅝	39¼	Ethyl pf2.40		1	55½	55½	55½+	⅛
9⅛	5	Evans Prod	12	81	9	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅝	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	7	114	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
95⅝	85⅝	Exxon 5	8	1179	94⅝	93⅛	93⅝—	⅝

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅛	5⅛	Fabrge .40	14	40	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅛	6⅞	FacetEnt wl		59	9	8⅞	9	
53¼	36⅝	FairCam .30	21	81	40½	39¾	40⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Fairind .30	13	40	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
17	11⅛	FairmtF .68	10	37	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Fairmt pf 1		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
13⅛	9	Fansteel .40	15	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	10	101	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝—	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Farah Mfg	13	21	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp		409	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
31⅛	22⅝	FedriCo 1.60	4	10	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
18	12⅝	FedMogul 1	65	33	17⅝	17½	17⅝—	⅛
16⅞	14⅛	FedNMt .56	7	171	16⅝	15⅞	16 —	⅛

(Continued on Page 8.)

Talk with E.F. Hutton in Luxembourg

Block Trading

Net Trading in U.S. Listed Securities

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U.S. $50,000,000

Barclays Bank International Limited

9½ per cent. Capital Notes 1985

The Bank has arranged for the private placement of the above Notes through the undersigned.

Barclays Kol & Co. N.V.

BARCLAYS KOL & CO

2nd April, 1976

مكتبة الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Only Token Official Support Seen

Sterling Plummets to New Lows

By Fowler W. Martin

NDON, April 1 (AP-DJ).— pound suddenly and mstedly lost another three against the dollar today.— arp plunge that dropped ing to new lows against most r currencies.

e decline met with what apd to be only token resistance the Bank of England, openanew the question of governt policy objectives with reto control of domestic inon and the degree of comiveness Britain needs for its rters vis-à-vis those of other ries.

e best measure of the pound's al weakness was the Bank of and's "effective rate" calcun. This showed that the e-weighted value of sterling ped to a record 35.8 per cent w its value in December 1971 the Smithsonian currency gument was carried out. The oint decline from yesterday's rate was exceptionally large.

Sterling opened slightly lower at $1.9135 in nervous conditions attributed to labor unrest at British Leyland, the country's largest motor vehicle producer; to uncertainty about the possibility of monetary decisions at the European summit meeting getting under way in Luxembourg and to an unfavorable article in a British magazine about Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, who is viewed as leading the race to become head of the Labor party and thus Britain's next prime minister.

Selling pressure developed on what were variously described as carryover sell orders from overnight foreign exchange trading in the Far East and sell orders by oil producers who had received sterling remittances from oil companies on the first of the month. As the pound dipped to the $1.9050 level, support from the Bank of England was detected.

Dealers said two large sell orders placed by New York-based banks hit the market around 11 a.m., sparking a decline that drove the pound quickly toward $1.88 where the fall was stemmed, apparently by market forces. Dealers said they could not detect any Bank of England intervention in the afternoon.

Sterling ended the European business day at $1.8835, down from $1.9150 a day earlier. It also lost ground against all major Continental currencies.

Funds flowing out of pounds did not stay with the dollar. Instead, they sought refuge in the deutsche mark and Swiss franc.

The mark's strong advance against the dollar dragged the weaker members of the joint European float, or "snake," in its wake, leaving the dollar generally lower on the day.

The dollar ended European trading at 2.5293 DM, down from 2.5383 a day earlier; at 2.5257 Swiss francs, down from 2.5390; at 2.6840 guilders, down from 2.6865 and at 38.88 Belgian francs, down from 39.05.

The independently floating French franc eased considerably against the mark and slightly against the dollar, closing at 4.679 to the dollar, down from 4.6775 a day earlier.

Inside the snake, the Belgian franc and Danish krone, both considered devaluation targets in recent weeks, moved down toward their lower limits against the mark.

In Switzerland, the central bank reportedly bought dollars to prevent the franc from rising much above a one-to-one parity with the mark.

Some dealers said the pound's plunge as the EEC summit meeting opened in Luxembourg was fairly typical of sterling's recent tendencies around the time of major European political and economic events.

There was no evidence to suggest the British government was terribly concerned about sterling's decline. Various officials are on record as saying Britain does not favor precipitous downward changes in the pound's value, but recent events suggest that the authorities either do not have the will or the ability to prevent them from occurring.

hône-Poulenc Group Loss ut at 800 Million Francs

RIS, April 1 (AP-DJ).— ne-Poulenc, the major chem- and synthetic fiber group, today it expect to post a olidated loss of about 800 on francs (about $171 mil- for 1975, compared with ings of 1.04 billion francs 974.

e sharp reversal reflects the ral downturn in activity and erutilization of production ca- ty.

e company said the situation he group had deteriorated in second half of the year, after ing a consolidated loss of million francs during the first months, and despite cuts in hours and various economies.

et earnings of the parent pany declined 58 per cent year to 110.38 million francs 265.48 million francs.

e group's consolidated turn- declined 12.2 per cent last to 17.867 billion francs from 1 billion francs.

this, sales by French mem- of the group declined 17.8 per to 12.911 billion francs, while e of foreign affiliates insed 4.8 per cent to 4.956 billfrancs.

e group says its top priority restore profitability, which dds can only come about by ng control over prices and a e moderate progression of es and accompanying charges.

will also put an end to the th of financial charges by ting indebtedness. Last year group's indebtedness increased 1.9 billion francs, of which billion was accounted for by ium and long-term loans.

hese priorities have forced o temporarily suspend invest- t programs, to cut fixed nditure and to accept certain equences, which had been ved so far, as regards employt." it said.

spite an expected "reasonable ovement" in next year's profility and growth, it said "it is imperative" that it better its competitiveness.

In another report, Creusot-Loire, the metals and machinery firm, reported that profits last year were almost unchanged from 1974 at 41.5 million francs compared to 46 million francs.

Degussa Profit Falls

FRANKFURT, April 1 (AP-DJ).—After-tax profits of the Degussa group declined to 24.633 million deutsche marks in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 from 39.08 million DM in the previous year, Hans Juergen Baumann, management board member, said today.

Presenting the precious metals and chemical company's annual report, he noted that the group's sales declined to 3.243 billion DM from 3.423 billion DM. He said that while the sales in marks declined 9 per cent, product sales, not including the metals sector, declined 17.2 per cent.

The average capacity utilization rate of the company in the chemicals sector was at about 70 per cent in the past fiscal year and has now risen to about 80 per cent, Paul Ungerer, chairman, said.

He said that the company expects its results to improve in the course of the current year. Sales of the parent company have risen 7 per cent during the first four months of the current year and things seem to be stabilizing in most sectors, he added.

Commenting on the fact that the company has reduced its dividend for the past fiscal year to 7.50 DM from 9 DM, Mr. Ungerer said he sees no reason to believe that the dividend would decrease below this level. He added that the company is willing to increase its dividend again as soon as the operational profits allow.

While operational earnings during the first four months of the current year rose substantially from the year-ago period, he added that the year-earlier comparison figures were abnormally low.

Electrolux Pre-Tax Net Off

STOCKHOLM, April 1 (Reuters).—Pretax profits at Electrolux fell 22 per cent last year to 362 million kroner (about $82 million) from 463 million in 1974.

Sales rose 16 per cent to 6.3 billion kronor.

The board forecast group sales for 1976 of about 8 billion kronor but made no prediction as to profits.

Drop at Swedish Match

STOCKHOLM, April 1 (AP-DJ).—Operating profits at the Swedish Match group fell 56 per cent last year to 139.8 million kronor (about $31.8 million) from 320.5 million kronor in 1974.

Net profits fell to 111.7 million kronor from 273.7 million. Sales rose 2 per cent to 4.36 billion kronor from 4.28 billion.

les of U.S. Shares road Up in Month

ASHINGTON, April 1 (AP.—Net purchases of U.S. comy stocks by investors abroad led $491 million in January, Treasury reported yesterday, siderably higher than in any ith last year.

gures showed that $143 mil- of this could be traced to stors in Middle East oil-exing countries and $136 mil- to investors in West Gery.

erian Gas Loans Set

ARIS, April 1 (AP).—Credit ements totaling $50 million signed yesterday by U.S. Japanese banks to help fice exploration of a major nal gas field in Siberia, Soviet ials said.

2 of 5 Strikes At Leyland Are Called Off

LONDON, April 1 (AP-DJ).—Two of the five strikes crippling British Leyland car production ended today. However, the most serious dispute, involving 32 toolmakers at a carburetor plant, continued with no solution in sight.

The first strike to be called off was a walkout by 350 toolmakers at the Triumph division. The men were belatedly obeying orders from leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers to end their strike over pay differentials.

Later, 850 press workers at the Llaneli facility in Wales voted to return to work. This dispute, begun a week ago, was over the promotion of two men from semi-skilled to skilled jobs.

Despite the ending of these two walkouts, the number of laid-off workers at Leyland rose to over 18,000. Car production lost from the strikes is now valued at £40 million at showroom prices, a Leyland spokesman said.

Besides the strike of the toolmakers at the carburetor facility in Birmingham, toolmakers at various Rover division plants are on strike as are 70 toolmakers at the Drews Lane transmission plant in Birmingham, who began their walkout late yesterday.

The Leyland spokesman said there had been no progress in settling the carburetor strike, but that the calling off of two of the strikes would lead to a phased recalling next week of some of the 18,000 men now not working. The spokesman said carburetor supplies would probably last through next week.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Arco Bid Succeeds

Atlantic Richfield says it received more than six million shares of Anaconda Co., or 27 per cent of those outstanding, in a tender offer that expired Wednesday. The offer was for $27 a share. Arco says that it still has to decide whether to purchase the shares over six million or to purchase six million on a pro rata basis. Anaconda, a diversified producer of copper, copper products, aluminum and uranium, has 22.1 million shares outstanding. Arco's major interests are in petroleum and natural gas. In announcing its tender offer, Arco had said that its offer was being made "with a view to a possible eventual merger or similar combination" with Anaconda, and that it reserved the option to acquire more shares either through the tender offer or by other means.

GT&E Sees Higher Profits

General Telephone & Electronics expects 1976 earnings to show "significant improvement" over 1975's $365 million. The company says its telephone operations should "experience continuing substantial gains" and manufacturing operations "as a whole will show increased sales and net income" in 1976. Capital spending is expected to rise to about $1.57 billion, including $1.41 billion for telephone operations, from $1.29 billion last year. As a result of its capital spending and working capital requirements, GT & E says it will need about $632 million in outside financing this year.

IDS Realty Reprieved

IDS Realty Trust says three lender banks have withdrawn their demands for immediate payment of $30 million as a result of negotiations toward a five-year credit agreement. The trust says it will be able to make the $3-million interest and $3.3-million limited reserve fund payments due April 1 on its subordinated debentures. The trust also agreed to pay down $10 million on its $128.4 million bank debt. Earlier, the trust had said that if the banks did not withdraw their demands, it might have to seek protection in federal bankruptcy.

Solid-Waste Systems Formed

Occidental Petroleum and Combustion Equipment Associates Inc. have signed a joint venture called CEA-Oxy Recovery Associates, to build and operate solid-waste recovery systems in the United States. The new firm has contracted with the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority to construct a $52-million resource recovery system in the Bridgeport area and to operate the system. The system, scheduled for completion by March 1978, will have capacity to process 2,300 tons per day of municipal solid waste. The refuse will be converted into Eco-Fuel II, CEA's proprietary low-sulphur fuel, which will be sold to United Illuminating Co. as a replacement for imported residual oil at its Bridgeport power plant. Recovered glass and aluminum from Occidental's proprietary materials separation systems and recovered ferrous metals will be sold to local purchasers.

Oil Shale Buys Phillips Pete Assets

Oil Shale Corp. has completed its previously announced plan to buy about 230 million of Phillips Petroleum's refining, terminal and marketing properties in California, Washington, Oregon and western Nevada. Oil Shale says the acquisition has been funded through issuance of $143.9 million of debt, about $49 million face value of non-convertible preferred stock and $37 million from the sale of part of the purchased assets. Oil Shale estimates the acquisition will give it about $1 billion in annual sales volume in 1976 and "significant increases in earnings."

Mid-'60s Predictions of Future Fade

Auto, Aviation Changes to Be Less Radical

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP-DJ).—Fundamental changes in the design and engineering of automobiles and airliners by the next century will be few, as a new set of forces have chilled the futuristic predictions of the 1960s.

Environmental worry aside, the availability and cost of petroleum, the sole energy source for cars and planes, has deterred fundamental changes in their design. Inflation in costs of research, development and production has become another and even more forbidding deterrent to radical innovation. These factors, along with political and governmental policies, have greatly changed the outlook for transportation over the past 10 years.

In 1966, aviation men generally expected that the British-French Concorde supersonic airliner would make its debut in 1971, an American SST in 1975. The SSTs were expected to shrink global travel time in half during the 1970s. Slower jets carrying more than 1,000 passengers each were to succeed the Boeing 747 jumbo. Such aircraft, which would have been needed to handle a fourfold increase in passenger traffic by 1980, were expected to slash travel costs by the late 1970s to as little as $150 for a round trip by coach between New York and London.

Today, many airline and aerospace experts consider the SST a fuel-hogging white elephant. The U.S. SST was killed five years ago to save money after spending more than $900 million on it. The Concorde made its first commercial flight this year, but airlines have ordered only nine of the planes, and the chance is slim that a more feasible second-generation SST will be produced. "We might be wrong," a U.S. aerospace executive says, "but right now we don't have the SST in our models for the airline industry over the rest of this century."

The Boeing 747, with 350 to 400 seats, has proved much too large for many of its intended markets. If larger planes ever come into service, experts say, they will do so no sooner than 10 or 15 years from now at the earliest.

Mid-1960s projections were based on traffic growth rates then averaging nearly 18 per cent a year. Inflation and recession shrank actual growth rates during a recent five-year period to 3.7 per cent a year. "The airlines now are about five years behind the growth that everybody predicted 10 years ago," a Lockheed Aircraft Corp. official says.

Shattered forecasts are typical of the automobile industry, too. In 1966, gasoline was cheap, and consumer and industry excitement over cars was at its peak. Although auto makers knew that critics of cars as sources of congestion, pollution, death and injury were getting more numerous and vocal, industry experts expected that a well demonstrated capacity for technical innovation would end all the fears. They were wrong.

A projection in 1966 called for new-car sales here to rise to at least 22 million units a year by 2000 and perhaps to as many as 25 million, up from nine million a year at the time. New-car sales rose to a record of 11.4 million in 1973 and they have fallen since.

Other advances just have not taken place. The cost of highway construction has become so high that computer-controlled, electronic highways are unfeasible, even though the technology needed to create them has existed for at least 10 years. In some other areas, technological advances have been frustratingly slow. For example, research engineers still are trying to build a simple, compact system to provide an electric car with just half the speed and range of a mediocre conventional car. Work on turbine cars is continuing, too, but the cost of manufacturing some vital internal parts that would withstand high operating temperatures is still prohibitively high.

Instead of the 25 million cars a year that might have been sold here in 2000, forecasters now expect perhaps 17 million or 18 million. Smaller-than-expected population growth, a surge in the cost of car ownership and the lessened luster of cars as status symbols have shrunk the expected increase in demand.

Advances in transportation generally are likely to be dictated by technical solutions to problems of fuel consumption, other operating costs, noise, and air pollution. The demand for improved gasoline mileage is probably the weightiest pressure on the auto industry today, and it may continue so for the rest of the century, regardless of government policy, auto men think.

Improving mileage is taking an enormous chunk of the industry's financial resources that once was devoted in large part to sales-oriented projects. "Maybe 20 per cent of our advanced engineering budget was applied to (exhaust) emissions and fuel economy work 10 years ago," a Ford Motor man says. "Now it is about 60 per cent."

The same is true of the aircraft industry. "Ten years ago fuel was cheap and plentiful, and there wasn't much interest in obtaining the lowest absolute fuel consumption available," says Bruce Torrell, president of Pratt & Whitney, the engine maker. To improve fuel efficiency, engine builders are taking a hard look at several engine designs, even the old turboprop, that were discarded a decade or more ago as obsolete.

The experts link the U.S. air travel industry will reach its maturity around the 1990s. Before then, they think, there will be one more stage of major technological improvement. This is expected to begin around 1980, when the airlines will replace their then-aging fleets of airplanes like the Boeing 707 and McDonnell Douglas DC-8.

The replacements will be smaller than the wide-bodied airplanes of today. In addition to quieter and more efficient engines, their wings will be redesigned, and they will make greater use of high-strength, lightweight materials, new kinds of miniaturized computers and other electronic gear to improve control, navigation and fuel consumption.

That, at least, is the expectation. High costs, lack of government aid and the precarious finances of the airline industry could kill the development of such aircraft. To raise new capital on their own, airlines will have to earn more money than they do now. Otherwise, says Sanford McDonnell, president of McDonnell Douglas, the capital must come through government nationalization of the industry.

Court Denies Bid For a Computer Program Patent

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP-DJ).—The Supreme Court handed another setback to those who want patents for the computer programs they have invented.

In a decision siding with the government, the high court rejected the patent application of an inventor who had created a computer program for improving monthly bank statements. It held, in effect, that there are not enough new ideas in the system, which permits banks to provide checking-account customers with a more detailed monthly statement.

The 7-to-0 decision marked the second time in recent years that the justices have ruled that a computer program cannot be patented. The court was careful in the latest case to avoid a broad ruling on the "general patentability" of computer programs.

However, the Patent Office has been taking a tough position against such programs since the earlier decision, issued in 1972.

Chile Devalues Peso

SANTIAGO, April 1 (AP-DJ).—Chile has devalued its currency for the seventh time this year, setting the exchange rate at 11.15 pesos to the dollar, down from 10.90 pesos set on March 22.

Wholesale Prices Rise 0.2% in U.S. in Month

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—Wholesale prices reversed a two-month decline and rose 0.2 per cent in March despite another sharp drop in farm prices, the government said today.

The Labor Department attributed the overall increase to higher prices for processed foods and feeds and industrial goods, which offset a 1-per-cent drop in wholesale prices for farm products.

Wholesale prices have fluctuated within a narrow range during the last five months, and the March increase was in line with the administration's forecasts.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said President Ford's economic advisers feel the shift was so slight that "it adds up to a continuation of the stability in the wholesale price index that has been going on for four or five months."

Mr. Nessen said, however, that Mr. Ford believes the increase underscored a need to continue fighting against a renewal of inflation.

The March increase, adjusted to account for seasonal influences, compared with declines of 0.2 per cent in February and 0.2 per cent in January. Prices were up only slightly in November and December.

The March wholesale price index stood at 179.8, meaning that it costs wholesalers $179.80 to buy goods that sold for $100 in the 1967 period.

Over the year, wholesale prices were up 5.5 per cent. Wholesale price changes generally reflect prices consumers eventually pay for goods.

Declining prices for livestock, fresh and dried vegetables and oil seeds led the 1-per-cent drop in wholesale farm prices last month. However, the decline was not as great as January's 3.3-per-cent drop or the 2.5-per-cent decline in February.

Prices for processed foods and feeds, which had been falling since October, were up 0.2 per cent in March. Industrial commodities rose 0.4 per cent, compared with increases of 0.1 and 0.5 per cent in February and January, respectively.

One glaring note in the price report was a 3.4-per-cent increase for prices of crude materials, which represent the first stage in the price chain. These increases eventually will work their way through the economy, although it may be several months before the change is felt.

Further down the chain, consumer-finished goods—those ready for sale at retail—dropped 0.4 per cent last month, reflecting the slowdown in wholesale price increases in recent months.

Prices Drop In Late Trade On Big Board

NEW YORK, April 1 (Reuters).—Stocks of several major oil companies came under aggressive selling pressure on the New York Stock Exchange today after a Senate subcommittee backed a measure that would break up leading oil producers. Overall, prices declined moderately.

The action by the Senate panel would require the oil firms to sell off their refineries and service stations within five years. The legislation was then sent to the Judiciary Committee for further action.

Analysts said the market's overall sluggish performance indicated investors kept a close watch on developments in the nationwide truckers strike which began at midnight.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 5.5 to 994.10 after being down only 2.44 at 3 p.m. Earlier, it was off almost eight points.

Volume totaled 17.91 million shares, compared with 17.52 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed a half-hearted late rally attempt to the report that both sides in the Lebanese civil war agreed to a cease-fire.

Heavily traded Standard of California dropped to 33. Atlantic Richfield lost 1 1/2 to 86 3/8, Phillips Petroleum 1 3/8 to 54 5/8, and Getty 1 to 159 1/2. Fractional losers included Standard of Indiana, Texaco, and Exxon.

Xerox, another weak spot, lost 3 3/8 to 52 1/2.

Du Pont was down 1 to 145, Hughes Tool was off 1 3/8 to 43 1/2, and Lilly 1 5/8 to 52.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange declined. Turnover amounted to 70,062 contracts, up from 62,191 yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading, with the index off 0.34 to 103.90. Options were mixed.

In Chicago wheat and soybeans climbed, while corn and oats were mixed in light trading.

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BALANCE SHEET
as of December 31, 1975 (thousands of francs)

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash and deposits with banks at maximum 30 days	11,433,079	Current liabilities banks	18,666,126
Term deposits with banks	11,865,709	non-bank financial institutions	1,741,248
Non-bank financial institutions	248,155	deposits	17,928,827
Bills and notes	7,313,847	Miscellaneous	2,302,207
Sundry debtors	7,297,192	Fiduciary accounts	559,820
Securities	3,271,181	Own funds and borrowed capital	2,406,713
Fiduciary accounts	559,820	Profits before distribution	137,660
Miscellaneous	1,224,052		
Fixed assets	729,586		
	43,942,621		43,942,621

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
for the fiscal year 1975 (thousands of francs)

Debit		Credit	
Interest and commissions	2,597,977	Interest and commissions	3,445,586
General expenses	662,688	Other income	250,058
Reserves, amortization and miscellaneous	309,783		
Net profit of the year	135,196		
	3,725,644		3,725,644

An itemized balance sheet and profit and loss account have been published in the „Mémorial-Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et Associations" of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 1

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		(Continued from page 6.)						
36⅞	24	FedPap 1.60	6	20	32	31¾	32	— ⅛
15	10¼	F Signl .60a	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
60	49¾	FedDSt 1.36	16	281	57⅛	56¾	56⅞	— ⅜
36	21¾	Ferro 1.10	11	26	33⅞	33½	33½	— ¼
13⅛	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		12	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
5	3⅞	FldFin .64e	6	26	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
31½	26	FidelUn 2.40	7	2	30	30	30	
22⅞	15	FieldcrMil 1	7	36	19	18¼	18½	— ½
11⅜	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	5	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
13¼	9⅜	FinSanB .28	6	14	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
14⅛	9½	FinlFed .25r	6	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
26	22	Firestn 1.10	9	537	23	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅜
16⅞	12¼	FstChar .61t	9	162	15¾	15⅜	15¾	
23⅜	16½	FstChic .96	8	78	21⅞	21	21¼	— ½
45	36¾	FstInBn 1.10	13	75	44½	44	44¼	— ¼
14	10¾	FstMiss .36	3	31	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
29	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	8	35	27½	26¾	27	— ⅜
24	20⅞	FstNStBn 2	7	25	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
17⅞	14⅝	FstPa 1.32	11	47	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	FstPa Mtg		13	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
6	4⅞	FstVaBk .45	10	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
22¼	17⅜	FWisCp 1.76	7	2	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	
13	10⅛	FishFds .40	5	16	10¾	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¾
17½	9⅝	FishrSci .20	10	18	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	— ¼
20⅜	14⅝	FleetEnt .32	30	76	19¾	19½	19½	
18⅞	13¼	Fleming .80	9	32	17	16¾	16⅞	— ¼
12⅞	8¼	FlexiVan .20	15	35	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
20¾	16	Flintkot 1.16	10	21	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
29⅝	25	Flin pfB2.25		3	29	29	29	— ½
18	13⅝	FlaGas .90	6	34	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
30⅜	25⅞	FlaPow 2.10	7	34	26⅜	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
28⅞	23⅞	FlaPwL 1.56	7	386	24⅝	24⅜	24½	
39⅛	33⅜	FluorCp .60	10	385	34⅞	34¼	34⅛	— ½
27¼	19⅞	FMC 1	8	108	25½	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
39¼	31¼	FMC pf2.25		2	35½	36½	36½	+ ¼
6½	4⅛	FdFair .20		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14	10½	FooteCB .90	8	7	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ¼
57⅝	43⅝	FordM 2.40	22	516	57⅜	56⅝	56⅝	— ¾
18	13½	ForMcK .92	6	57	16¼	15¾	16	
29	23⅝	FMK pf1.80		4	25½	25	26	— ½
15¾	13⅛	FtDea 1.24a		33	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
40⅛	28⅞	FtHowP .64	13	93	35¾	35½	35½	— ¼
29¾	21½	FosWhl.10b	7	7	26¾	26½	26½	+ ¼
38⅜	27½	Foxboro .80	10	5	36⅞	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
34⅝	23¼	FrnklnM .60	14	64	32½	31¼	31⅞	— ⅜
27¾	21½	FreepM 1.60	12	23	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	18¾	Fruehf 1.80	11	30	23¾	23½	22⅝	— ⅜
9¼	4½	Fuqua Ind		30	8⅝	8½	8¾	
		G						
7⅛	5⅝	Gable Ind		11	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	10¾	GAF Cp .52	9	61	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
22	15⅝	GAFpf 1.20		15	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ¼
32⅞	25⅛	GATX1.80	9	20	31½	31	31	— ¼
44½	36⅜	GATX pf2.50		6	44½	44½	44½	
29¼	21⅜	GamSk 1.40	6	10	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	32⅞	Gannett .72	20	264	37	36¼	36½	+ ½
31	23⅜	GardDen .76	16	8	28⅛	28	28	— ¼
16⅛	14⅞	Garfinkl .96	7	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	12¼	Gas Svc 1.20	8	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Gateway In	4	6	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
7⅜	-	GCA Corp	27	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	9¾	Gemini Cap		3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
13¾	12¾	Gemin 1.20c		6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
11⅛	9⅞	GAInv 1.05e		14	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
45½	35¾	GnADI .80b	17	25	45	44½	44⅞	— ¼
13⅞	9¾	GnCable .72	8	39	11½	11⅜	11½	
17⅞	13⅝	GenCig 1.20	7	15	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
26¼	18½	GCinma .54	8	30	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
6⅞	3⅝	Gen Develot	6	19	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
53½	37¼	Gen Dynam	7	140	53⅞	53	53½	+ ⅛
56¾	46	GenEl 1.60	17	482	53⅛	52	52½	
31¼	27	GnFood 1.50	12	309	29⅞	29⅜	29½	— ⅜
20½	15⅝	GnGth 1.29e	19	4	18⅞	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅜
14⅞	10½	GenHost .80	4	13	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
13⅛	8½	Gen Instru	29	56	12¾	11⅝	11⅝	
2	1⅜	GenMed .20	11	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	
34⅛	28⅞	GenMills .88	16	286	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
70¼	57⅜	GnMot 2.40e	16	1001	70	69⅜	69¼	— ⅞
73½	65	GnMot 5pf 5		26	69	68¾	69	— ⅜
53½	49¼	GMot pf3.75		2	50½	50½	50½	— ¼
7½	5	GenPort Inc	100	97	7¼	7	7	
18¼	16⅝	GPubUt 1.68	9	144	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	7¾	GenRefr .40	4	18	9⅜	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
45⅞	34½	GnSignal .84	13	36	41⅞	41⅜	41¾	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅝	Gen Steel	5	4	5⅛	5	5	
28¼	25⅛	GTelEl 1.80	9	245	26⅜	25¼	26⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	18	G Tire 1.10b	7	55	22⅞	21⅞	22	
9	5⅝	Genesco Inc		30	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
41⅝	36⅛	GenuPts .76	21	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅜
56	42	GaPac .80b	21	165	53⅜	52¼	52¾	— 1⅛
79⅝	69	GaPw pf7.80		z100	77	77	77	
80	68¼	GaPw pf7.72		z150	77½	77½	77½	+ 1¼
28	26	GaPw pf2.75		24	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
26⅜	21⅛	Gerber 1.20	9	22	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
177¾	159½	GettyO 1.50e	11	78	160⅞	158	158½	— 2
8½	4½	GF Busn .32	27	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅞	10¼	GiantPC .80	13	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15	9¾	GibrFin .58t	6	48	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¾
10½	5⅝	GiddLew .40	7	325	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ¼
38⅛	31⅛	Gillette 1.50	12	76	33	32½	32⅞	+ ⅜
16¾	11⅛	Ginos Inc	10	53	16⅜	16⅛	16½	
14¼	6¼	Gleason Wk		13	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅞	Global Mar	16	49	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
32⅛	20⅜	GlobeUn 1a	6	7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
18½	11½	GoldWt Fin	7	41	16	15¾	15⅞	
28¾	18	Goodrh 1.12	16	46	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
25½	21⅜	Goodyr 1.10	10	435	22⅛	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅜
16½	12¼	GorJwlA .32	8	1	15½	15½	15½	
32⅞	26¼	Gouldlh 1.36	7	55	29½	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
23⅜	19¼	Gould pf1.35		14	22	22	22	
33⅞	24¼	Grace 1.70	6	203	30⅝	29⅞	29¾	
33⅞	24⅜	Grainger .20	21	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	12¾	GrandUn .80	9	14	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	12¼	Granitvl .80	7	14	15½	15⅜	15½	
19⅞	13⅛	GrayDrg .60	6	23	17⅞	16⅜	16⅞	— ⅜
15⅞	10½	GtAtlPac		152	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
24½	18⅞	GtLkD 1.20a	7	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
17⅛	14⅞	GtNoIr 1.25e	12	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
71	42¼	GtNorN 1.80	10	127	64⅞	64¼	64½	
32½	23¼	GtNN pf1.60		2	29	29	29	+ ⅛
18⅞	13⅝	GtWnFin .44	11	193	17⅜	17¼	17½	
30⅛	21¾	GtWest Unit	3	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	16½	GtWn pf1.88		16	19	18¾	18⅛	— ⅛
18¼	15⅛	GrGiant 1.08	11	14	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	13	Greyhd 1.04	8	81	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
3⅜	1¾	Greyhnd wt		25	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Grolier Inc		48	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
17⅞	14	Grumm .40a	5	9	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Guardin .20	12	17	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Guard Mfg		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10¼	7½	GlfLfHld .36	8	69	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1½	GulfMtg Rlt		2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	20⅝	GulfOil 1.70	7	891	25	24	24⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	14¼	GulfResrc	5	44	18	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
3	20⅛	Glfk pfA.20		1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
15⅝	12⅞	GlfStUt 1.12	8	145	13½	13¼	13¼	
60½	55	GlfSU pf5.08		z60	59	59	59	+ 1½
2⅞	21	GlfWn .60b	5	715	24⅝	23½	24⅛	— ½
8½	3⅝	GlfWind wt		739	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
102¾	76	GlfWpf 3.87		1	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	— 1⅜
76¼	67	GlfW pf5.75		3	72¼	72¾	72¾	+ ¼
47½	35¼	GlfW pf2.50		4	47	46⅝	47	
6⅝	3½	Gulton Ind	12	22	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		H						
36	27⅞	Hack W 2.48	7	4	32	31¼	31½	— ¾
18⅝	14¾	HallFB .60	13	28	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
17¼	13⅛	HallPrt .80a	7	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
166	133½	Hallibtn 1.68	13	251	151½	149½	149¾	— 1¼
51⅜	50	Hallibrtn wi		10	51	50½	50⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	16¼	HamrIP 1.20	9	32	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
6¾	3¾	Hammond		5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7⅞	-	Handlmn .40	14	18	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
30½	21½	HandyHar 1	6	21	29⅞	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅜
22	14⅝	HanesCp .76	9	262	23	21¾	22⅝	+ 2⅛
26⅞	22⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	7	2	24½	24	24	— ¼
9½	6⅝	Hardees	16	1	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
40½	26	Harnish 1.40	5	27	36⅝	34⅞	35⅛	+ ½
14⅞	12¼	Harrah .26a	9	5	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
47⅜	33⅜	Harris 1.40	13	24	45⅝	45⅛	45½	— ¼
27½	18⅝	Harsco 1.30b	6	25	26	25½	25⅞	— ⅛
14½	8¾	HartSMx .60	12	32	13⅞	13⅝	13½	— ⅜
24⅝	17½	HarteHk .45	13	12	24¼	24	24¼	+ ½
17⅞	15⅞	HattSe 1.44a		13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
24	22¼	HawlEl 1.76	6	76	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ¾
15⅝	11¾	HayesAlb 1	8	5	14⅝	14½	14½	
12⅝	3¾	Hazeltine	16	32	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅝	Hecks .16	10	57	17⅜	16¾	17	— ⅛
17⅜	1¾	HeclaM .37f	18	36	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+
12⅛	9	HelimBr .52	7	29	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
51¾	46⅝	HeinzH 1.36	14	12	49⅞	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
32	28⅝	Heinz pf1.70		9	30⅛	30½	30⅝	
9⅝	6½	Helene Curt	7	12	8⅛	8¼	8½	— ⅛
29¾	24½	Hellerint .84	10	37	25⅞	25¼	25½	
40¼	30⅞	HelmerP .35	8	25	34¾	34¼	34⅛	— ⅛
2	1½	Hemisp Cap		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
38	27⅜	Hercules .80	45	76	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	— ⅛
23¼	18½	HershyFd	9	15	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	1⅞	Hesston .80	7	3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
25½	22¼	Hesin pf1.60		7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
59¼	46½	Heublin 1.20	17	22	55	54⅝	54⅝	— ½
117¾	93½	HewltPk .30	38	09	115	114⅜	114¼	— ¾
7⅝	4½	High Volta	17	25	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
21¼	17½	Hillenbd .78	8	10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	17	Hilton Hotel	14	78	18⅞	18¾	18⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4¾	HMW Ind	8	26	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
28	20¾	Hobart .80	15	6	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	
20⅜	14¼	HoernW .80	9	20	16⅛	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
20	14⅝	Holiday .40	14	214	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
30	24⅞	HildyA 1.70t		8	26⅝	25¾	25⅞	— ⅜
43¼	32⅝	HollyS 3.40a	3	14	39⅞	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
44⅛	32	Homestk 1a	18	74	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	— ½
56⅛	32¼	Honywll 1.40	15	656	48⅝	47⅞	48¼	— ⅜
32⅜	21	HoovBll 1.36	9	16	31	30¾	31	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Horizon Cp		44	3	2⅞	3	
15¼	12¼	HospAff .60t	8	9	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
28½	20¼	HospCpA .24	1	273	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ¼
16	11⅛	HostIntl .36		25	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10¼	Houdail .80a	7	44	13¾	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
16⅛	12¼	HougMif .72	7	2	14	14	14	
13⅝	10¼	HousFab .24	2	55	12⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
20½	15¾	HoushF 1.10	8	390	19½	18¾	19	— ⅛
36¼	30⅜	HouF pf2.50		5	34¼	33⅜	34¼	+ ¾
44⅞	35½	HouF pf2.37		3	43⅝	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
25	20¾	HousLP 1.56	7	117	21¾	21	21¼	+ ⅛
63⅛	48⅜	HousNGas 1	12	201	59	58⅜	59	
29½	28⅝	HousNGs wi		13	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	+ 1⅛
7⅜	13¾	HowJohn .24	14	x612	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	11	Hubbrd 1.20		54	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ½
22¼	14⅞	HudsnA .80	14	8	21⅛	21	21	
7⅛	4½	HughHat .40	104	47	7½	7¼	7¼	
52½	38⅝	HughsTl .40	13	201	44¼	43¼	43¼	— 1⅛
15⅝	9⅛	Humana .40	9	58	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	21	HuffnE n.60	7	29	23½	23	23	— ½
17⅞	12½	Huyck .40	24	88	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅜
15	8¾	Hydromt .36	8	16	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
		I						
20⅝	16½	ICInds 1.30	7	57	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
4⅞	33⅜	ICIndpf3.50		20	38⅞	38⅝	38¾	+ ¼
5⅛	⅛	ICN Pharm		95	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
29½	26	IdahoP 2.96	11	25	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	— ½
18½	13¾	IdealBasic 1	8	42	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
9⅝	6⅛	IdeaToy .24t	7	14	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	22	IlPowr 2.20	10	42	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	22½	IlPow pf2.04		z60	25	25	25	+ 1
30	21	ITW .50	22	114	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
14⅝	10¼	ImplCpA .20	6	198	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
40¼	35⅝	INA Cp 2.10	16	430	38½	38⅛	38½	+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅞	INA In 1.59a		20	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
9¼	8⅜	IncCCo .80e		1	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
81½	67½	IndiM pf7.76		z500	76	76	76	— 1
22⅝	20	IndplPL 1.82	9	27	21¾	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
15¼	12½	IndlNat 1.20	8	45	14⅝	14	14½	+ ½
11¼	6⅝	Inexco Oil	26	792	10¾	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
90⅝	70	IngerR 2.68	14	45	87¾	87¼	87⅜	— ⅜
55	45¾	IngR pf2.35		6	54	53	53	— 1
68	42⅞	InldCon 1.80	10	44	66⅝	66½	66⅝	+ ¼
52⅝	4	InldStl 2.40	11	323	50½	50⅛	50⅛	
10¾	7⅜	Inmont .44	8	16	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Insilco .75	8	37	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
16	12⅜	Insil pfA1.25		8	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
29	20⅝	Inspir Copp		14	27	26⅜	26⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Instl Inv Tr		2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7	Integon .32	7	20	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
48	38⅜	Interco 1.52	11	44	48⅜	47½	48½	+ ⅜
8⅞	4⅞	Intercl Div	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
42½	25⅝	Intrlkelnc 2	6	4	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
265⅞	223⅝	IBM 7	20	206	262½	260¼	261⅛	— ⅜
28⅜	22⅞	IntFlavF .38	39	176	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
28⅞	22⅞	IntHarv 1.70	18	108	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅛
42¾	35⅜	IntMinCh 2	4	169	38⅜	38	38	— ⅛
9¾	6½	IntMng .15e	8	7	8	8	8	+ ⅛
33⅜	24⅞	IntMultf 1.50	7	2	30	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	25⅝	InNick 1.40a	13	103	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞	
79⅜	57⅝	IntPaper 2	14	338	78⅝	69¾	70⅛	— ⅝
8	5⅜	IntRectif .15		394	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
30⅛	22¼	IntTT 1.60	9	394	28½	27⅞	28⅛	— ⅛
63⅝	45⅝	ITTpfJ 4.50		1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	—
52⅞	40½	IntTT pfJ.4		1	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
51¾	41¼	IntTT pfK4		19	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
36⅛	27⅞	ITT pfN2.25		15	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	23⅝	Intrpce 1.45	7	5	26⅝	26¼	26⅛	— ⅜
28⅛	16⅞	IntraGp 1.29	8	17	26	26	26	
3⅜	10⅞	IntrsBrd.80	5	14	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
16½	14⅝	IntrsPw 1.45	9	8	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
7	4¼	IntrstUn .24	7	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	23½	IowaBf .30e	4	9	30⅛	29⅞	30	
14⅞	13¾	Iowa El 1.30	11	20	14	13⅞	13⅞	
19½	17⅛	IowaIIG 1.72	6	7	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
23⅞	22⅛	IowaPwLt 2	7	15	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	17⅛	IowaPS 1.60	7	33	18⅛	18	18⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	Ipco Hosp	12	19	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—
25¼	19¼	ITE Imp .80	11	54	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
16⅝	8⅝	Itek Corp		37	14	13¾	13⅞	—
12⅞	5⅛	ItelCorp .20	8	434	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
13¼	9⅜	IU Intl .85	5	66	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
		J						
23⅜	13¾	Jantzen .80	8	47	22½	21⅝	22¼	— ½
10⅝	8⅝	JapanF .91e		38	9⅛	8⅞	9	
31⅜	27	JeffPilot .72	7	198	27½	27	27¼	
119½	110¼	JeC pf 13.50		z120	119½	119	119½	
108⅛	100½	JerCen pf 11		z250	107	06	107	
24	19¼	JewelC 1.20	9	144	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
8	4½	Jewelcor		77	8	7¾	7⅞	
44	36¾	JimWalter 1	11	109	42½	41⅞	42¼	
48	40½	JimW pf1.60		19	45¾	45½	45¾	
18⅛	16	JHanS 1.50e		0	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
22⅛	19⅜	JHanI 1.88e		21	21½	21	21	— ⅛
31⅞	23	JhnMan 1.20	16	338	32¼	31⅜	31⅞	
96½	82¼	JohnJn .80a	28	84	89⅞	89¼	89½	— ¼
25½	12⅝	JohnCon .80	11	42	23¾	23½	23⅝	— ½
19¾	.3⅝	JonLogn .50	15	43	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
54	51	JonLau pf 5		z20	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
37	27¾	Jorgen 1.60	4	4	36	35¾	35¾	
24¼	19½	Jostens 1b	10	4	24⅝	24	24	
43¾	32⅝	JoyMfg 1.10	10	84	41¼	40½	40½	— ¼
		K						
35⅝	27½	KaisrAl 1.20	8	37	33⅜	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
68⅝	57	Kai 57pf4.75		2	70	68	70	+ 2½
70	57½	Kai 59pf4.75		1	70	70	70	+ 1
68	55⅞	Kai 66pf4.75		6	69	68	69	+ 1
60	50⅛	KaiA pf 4.12		2	60	60	60	
8⅞	5⅞	KaisCem .50	36	24	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
19	14⅛	KaneMill .24	4	7	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
24⅝	21	Kaneb .90b	7	19	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	
27⅛	25	KCtyPL 2.28	7	25	26½	26	26⅛	+ ¼
45	41⅞	KCPL pf3.80		z50	43	43	43	
23⅞	15	KC SouIn 1r	7	7	21	20¾	20⅞	— ½
11½	9⅝	KC Sou pf 1		z80	10½	10½	10½	
19⅞	18	KanGEl 1.68	6	23	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
17	14⅝	KanNeb 1.32	8	22	16¼	15½	15½	— ⅜
19⅞	18	KanPLt 1.40	8	10	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	3	Katy Ind	6	29	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		12	15	14¼	14¼	
9⅞	6½	Kaulm Brd		250	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
11	7⅛	Kawecki Brl		8	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	KeeneCp .20	7	9	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Keller .20	25	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	20	Kellogg .90	14	40	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
17⅞	12	Kellwood .80	7	12	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	Kenamtl .84	10	2	24½	24½	24½	
36⅞	30⅜	Kennct 1.15e	50	352	33⅜	32⅞	33	
22⅝	20	KyUtil 1.80	7	36	21	20⅞	20⅞	
20⅛	13	KerrGls .40	8	120	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
78⅝	60⅝	KerrMcGe 1	14	73	71⅝	71	71⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	KeystCon 1a	5	2	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
28⅝	18⅛	KiddeW 1	6	100	26⅝	26	26⅛	
47	43⅛	Kidde pfCef		4	43½	43½	43½	
49¼	41	Kidde pfB 4		1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅜
47⅛	36⅝	KimbCl 1.80	9	181	42½	41⅝	41¾	— ⅛
12	8⅛	KingDSt .30	11	143	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	12⅛	KirchCo .90	20	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
37½	28⅞	KnightRid .62	18	27	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
37½	28⅞	KnigtRld .62	18	27	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Koehring	19	10	10⅜	10⅛	10½	
59	35⅝	Koppers 1.40	10	62	50½	49¾	50	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¼	Koracorp Ind	8	7	6½	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
46	41⅝	Kraftco 2.12	9	101	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅛
39⅜	31¼	KresgeS .24	22	437	36⅞	36½	36⅝	+ ½
14¼	10	Kroehler Mf		2	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
20¼	17⅝	Kroger 1.36	8	54	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4½	Kysor .20	36	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
		L						
19¾	17½	LacGas 1.65	7	10	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
15	12	LamsSess 1	13	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	LearSieg .32	7	77	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
34	27¼	Leaswy .70b	10	9	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
15⅜	10⅛	LeedsN .50	10	36	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
17½	12	Leesona .60	7	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	10¼	LehPCf .80	15	35	14	13⅞	13⅞	—
2	⅞	LehVal Ind		21	1½	1½	1½	—
13¼	10½	Lehmn .94e		112	12⅝	12	12¼	— ⅛
8¼	4½	Lennar Crp	258	88	8	7⅞	7⅞	—
26¼	8⅛	Lenox .84	12	11	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
10½	8¼	LesFay .40b	8	557	10	9½	9¾	— ⅛
52⅞	39⅝	LeviStra .80	7	75	50⅛	49	49	— 1
8½	4	Levitz Furn		331	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
32	21⅝	LOF 1.20	15	93	31⅝	31⅛	31¼	— ¼
8¼	6⅞	LibbMcNL	10	2	8	8	8	
17	9½	LibrtyCp .40	7	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¼	Librty Loan		14	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	—
6⅝	4	LibrtyLn pf		4	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
36¼	29½	LiggMy 2.50	8	21	32¼	32⅛	32¼	
60	45	LillyEli 1.20	21	1173	54⅝	53	53⅛	— 1
30	26	LincNat 1.60	12	37	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	
59⅛	52½	LincN tpf 3		4	56½	56½	56½	— ⅜
18¼	16	LincPl 1.76a		5	18	18	18	+ ⅛
4⅞	1½	Lionel Corp	13	33	3⅝	3⅛		
17	6⅞	Littonln .18t	18	266	15⅝	15¼		
22½	9	Litton ptc pf		1	20½	20½		
20¼	16¼	Litton pfB 2		25	19⅝	19⅝		
12⅞	6⅛	Lockhd Airc	3	270	10½	10⅛		
31⅞	21	Loews 1.20	6	42	30½	30		
9⅛	6½	LomaFin .40	9	5	8⅝	8⅝		
17½	14	LomM 2.22e	11	3	15⅞	15⅞		
19⅛	14	LoneStInd 1	11	58	17⅜	16⅞		
18	15⅛	LngIsLt 1.50	7	x91	17⅛			
121½	112	LIL pfN 13		z50	119	119		
26⅝	24⅝	LIL pfO 2.47		x31	26			
83	68⅛	LongDrg .80	28	2	79	78⅝		
13¼	8½	Loral Corp	9	291	13⅛	12⅝		
27⅛	22	LaLand 1.12	10	249	25⅞	24⅝		
18	12	LaPacif .30	26	251	16⅝	16		
25	21⅞	LouisGs 1.88	8	9	21½			
19½	11⅛	Lowenst .40		13	17⅞	17⅝		
16½	10⅛	LTV Corp	13	147	13⅝	13¼		
21	13⅜	LTV A 3.40t		1	17½	17½		
5	4⅜	LTVCp pf 5		1	46⅜	46⅜		
44⅞	37	Lubrizol 1	17	268	39⅝	39⅛		
17⅛	14⅝	LuckyS .68b	11	129	14¼	14⅛		
9	6⅛	Ludlow .40		3	8⅞	8⅞		
24½	15⅛	LykesYng 1	4	75	21⅛	20¾		
47½	28⅞	Lykes pf2.50		13	40⅝	39⅞		
8⅝	4	LynCSys .20	17	1	7¼	7⅛		
		M						
12	8⅝	MacAF .60b	7	x1	10½	10⅜		
5¼	2¾	MacDonal	4	40	4¾	4⅝		
7½	4⅛	Macke .30	8	8	6⅞	6⅞		
7½	4¾	Macmill .25	7	66	6⅝	6⅝		
15⅜	11⅝	Mcmi pf1.20		3	14⅞	14⅞		
38½	26⅛	Macy 1.20	8	77	36⅝	36⅜		
50¼	47½	Macy pf 4.25		y50	49	49		
11¾	9½	MadisFd .60		46	11¼	11		
9⅛	6⅛	MagicCf .32		49	7⅛	7		
31⅜	21⅛	Mallory 1	61	14	31⅝	31⅛		
27⅛	21⅛	MalHyde .56	13	19	26⅝	26		
9⅞	4⅛	Manhtn .05e		9	8⅞	8⅝		
37⅜	29	MfrHan 1.80	8	230	36	35½		
41⅞	34⅛	MAPCO .90	14	63	37⅞	37		
12⅝	7⅝	Marathn Mf	3	52	11⅜	11⅛		
52	41¼	MaratO .80	12	270	51⅝	50⅞		
35⅞	28	Marcor 1	10	411	35⅜	35		
71½	56⅛	Marcr pf A2		23	70⅛	69⅛		
13⅞	10⅛	Maremt .50	9	113	17½	17⅛		
13⅞	10⅝	MarMid .80	9	94	11¾	10⅝		
50⅛	29½	Marley .80	5	33	47⅝	46½		
12¾	8⅝	Marotte .40a	8	2	11⅛	11⅛		
19⅛	15	Marriot .25t	23	64	17⅞	17½		
61¾	52½	MrshMc 1.80	19	92	58⅛	52¾		
32	21¼	MarshF 1.24	11	26	22⅞	22		
21½	16⅛	MartMa 1.30	9	115	20¼	20		
27¼	17	MridCup .60	10	16	24⅝	24⅝		
30	23⅛	MascoCp .20	21	60	27⅝	27		
25¼	19	Masonite .54	27	251	24¼	23⅛		
32⅛	16⅛	MasyFer 1	5	309	28	27⅛		
11¾	9⅝	MaSM T.17e	70	4	11¼	11⅛		
17⅝	14⅞	MasCp 1.60		21	16⅞	16¾		
27⅛	19½	MatsuE .28e	20	12	21¼	20⅞		
53½	41¾	MayDSt 1.68	12	141	53½	53¼		
30	24⅝	MayerOsc 1	10	4	29⅜	29½		
6⅝	3½	Mays JW	88	3	5⅛	5⅛		
39	31⅜	Mavtg 1.30a	19	33	37½	36¾		
15⅝	10⅛	MBPX .40a	5	4	14	13⅞		
79⅛	65	MCA Inc 2	6	64	70¾	69⅝		
24¼	14¼	McCord 1	8	3	23	22⅞		
49⅞	37⅞	McDermot 1	5	165	45⅜	43⅞		
65	57⅛	McDonalds	29	308	64⅛	63¾		
18⅞	14⅞	McDonD .44	8	140	18⅛	17⅞		
28⅜	21¼	McGEd 1.28	12	60	27½	27⅛		
17	12¾	McGrwH .64	11	63	15	14⅞		
48⅛	38¾	McIntyr .50e	9	z100	44	44		
31⅞	20⅝	McKee 1.80	7	18	31	30½		

(Continued on next page.)

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

April, 1976

Ekofisk Transportation System

U.S.$50,000,000

9¼% Bonds Due 1986.

Norpipe A/S

owned 50/50 by

Den norske stats oljeselskap a.s (Statoil)

and

The Phillips Group

consisting of

Phillips Petroleum Company Norway
American Petrofina Exploration Company of Norway
Norsk Agip A/S — Norsk Hydro a.s
Elf Norge A/S — Total Marine Norsk A/S
Aquitaine Norge A/S — Eurafrep Norge A/S
Coparex Norge A/S — Cofranord A/S

First Boston (Europe) Limited — N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
The Norwegian Banking Group for Petroleum Financing
Société Générale de Banque S.A./European Banking Company Limited
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Andresens Bank A/S — Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Julius Baer International Limited — Banca del Gottardo — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banco di Roma — Banco di Santo Spirito — Bank of America International — Bank of Bermuda Limited
Bank of Helsinki Ltd. — Bank Leu International Ltd. — Bank Mees & Hope NV — The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V. — Bankers Trust International Limited — Banque Européenne de Tokyo
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Louis-Dreyfus — Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg — Banque Rothschild — Banque de l'Union Européenne — Banque Worms — Barclays Bank International Limited — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V. — Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank — Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale — Bayerische Vereinsbank — Bergen Bank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited — Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd. — Capitalfin Internazionale S.p.A. — Cazenove & Co.
Chase Manhattan Limited — Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse — Clariden Bank — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft — Compagnia Finanziaria Intermobiliare S.p.A.
Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A. — County Bank Limited — Crédit Chimique — Crédit Commercial de France — Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Crédit Lyonnais — Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne — Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Credito Italiano — Daiwa (Europe) N.V. — Den Danske Landmandsbank
Den norske Creditbank — Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Deutsche Girozentrale—Deutsche Kommunalbank— — The Development Bank of Singapore Limited — Dewaay & Associés International S.C.S
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — Euramerica Finanziaria Internazionale S.p.A. — Fellesbanken A/S
Finacor — First Chicago Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft — Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Greenshields Incorporated — Hambros Bank Limited — Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited — Hessische Landesbank—Girozentrale— — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — E. F. Hutton & Co. N.V.
IBJ International Limited — Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino — Kansallis-Osake-Pankki — Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank
Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank N.V. — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International — Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited — Lazard Frères et Cie — Lévesque, Beaubien Inc.
Lloyds Bank International Limited — London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Limited — McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited — Merck, Finck & Co. — Mercur-Bank S.A.
Merrill Lynch International & Co. — B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Morgan Stanley International — Nederlandse Credietbank N.V.
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. — Nomura Europe N.V. — Nordic Bank Limited — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — Orion Bank Limited
Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft — Peterbroeck, van Campenhout, Kempen S.A. — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. — PKbanken — Privatbanken Aktieselskab
Rothschild Bank AG — Salomon Brothers — Scandinavian Bank Limited — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Shields Model Roland Incorporated — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Société Générale — Société Séquanaise de Banque — Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Sumitomo White Weld Limited
Svenska Handelsbanken — Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc., Panama — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — J. Vontobel & Co. — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Wood Gundy Limited — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, April 1, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
40000	Abby Glen	340	335	335	— 5
4292	Abitibi	$12⅝	12⅛	12¼	
400	Acklands	$14	14	14	
2000	Agnico E	480	470	475	— 5
600	Agra Ind	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1965	Alta Gas A	$13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
1210	Algo Cent	$14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
200	Alminex	$5½	5⅛	5⅛	
200	Atco A	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
2420	BP Can	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
13025	Banister C	$11	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
5932	Bank N S	$39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
1400	Baton B	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
8450	Bell Canad	$45	44¾	45	+ ⅛
450	Beth Cop A	$13	13	13	
9000	Block Bros	380	375	380	
260	Bovis Cor	91	85	85	— 6
174	Bralor Res	230	230	230	
1900	Bramlda	195	192	195	
1125	Brenda M	$7½	7⅛	7½	
4000	Bridger	445	430	430	
394	BC Forest	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
302	BC Phone	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
2200	Brunswk	490	480	490	
2730	Budd Auto	$7⅛	6¾	7	
300	Burns Fds	$10¾	10⅛	10⅛	
2770	Cad Frv	$9¾	9¼	9¼	
27291	Cal Pow A	$28	28	28	+ ⅛
800	Camflo	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
2000	Campau A	495	495	495	
9000	C Nor West	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
400	C Pakrs C	$23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
136	Can Perm	$16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
2850	C Tung	290	283	283	— 7
300	C Cablesy	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
1600	Cdn Cel	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
8854	Cl Bk Com	$26½	25½	26½	+ 1
749	Cdn Tire A	$48¼	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
600	C Utilies	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
750	Canbra	395	390	390	
50	Candel Oil	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
2215	Caeslar	$8	7¼	7¼	— ¼
14250	Celanese	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
1890	Chieftan D	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
200	Coch Will	310	28	28	— 3
800	C Holiday I	310	310	310	
600	Con Distrb	385	385	385	
14773	Cons Gas	$12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
3685	Con Fardy	360	350	350	— 5
1800	Craigmt	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
300	Crush Intl	$10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9860	Cyprus	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
148	Denison	$57½	57⅛	57½	— ½
1772	Dicknsn	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
1071	Dofasco A	$25½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
475	Dom Store	$16	16	16	+ ⅛
1823	D Textile A	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
1450	Du Pont	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
600	Dylex L A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
221	East Mal	210	210	210	+ 7
700	Electro A	420	420	420	+ 5
4200	Falcon C	$8½	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
1695	Falcon	$40½	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
400	Francana	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
300	Fraser A	$22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
10800	Gnt Mascot	160	152	157	— 3
2650	Gibraltar	$7½	7⅝	7⅝	
1500	Granduc	175	174	174	+ 7
262	Gt Oil Sds	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
2100	GL Paper	$28	28	28	+ ⅛
300	Gt W Life	$54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— 1
500	Greyhnd	$18	18	18	
1210	Guar Trst	$6⅛	5	6⅛	— ⅛
975	Harlequin	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
1435	Hawker S	$7½	7⅜	7⅜	
995	Hayes D A	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	
1675	H Bay Co	$18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
301	Hur Eri A	$23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
1350	IAC	$18	18	18	
400	Indusmin	$9	9	9	+ ⅛
700	Inglis	$14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
1400	Int Mogul	260	257	260	— 4
9176	Intpr Pipe	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
800	Inv Grp A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
437	Jannock	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6350	Kaiser Re	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8500	Kaps Tran	199	194	199	+ 5
100	Kelsey H	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1106	Kerr A A	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
1709	Koffler A	420	410	420	— 5
475	Labatt A	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
300	Lab Min	$32½	32⅛	32½	+ ¼
2580	Lacana	370	365	370	+ 5
3875	LOnt Cem	415	405	410	
522	LL Lac	155	155	165	+ 5
102	Lob Co A	485	485		
225	Lob Co B	480	480		
2650	Loeb M	335	330		
25	Mclan H A	$9⅛	9⅛		
6885	MB Ltd	$20⅝	20⅝		
1000	Madsen	51	49		
140	M Lf Mills	$21⅝	21⅝		
2274	Matgml A	$17⅝	17⅜		
20000	Mel Stor A	$15⅞	15⅞		
4186	Moore	$48⅜	48		
453	Nat Trust	$15⅝	15¼		
6045	Noranda A	$35⅝	35⅝		
14070	Norcen	$12⅝	11⅞		
5920	NTecm B w	$15⅝	15⅛		
2340	Nowsco W	$15⅝	14⅞		
2700	OSF Ind	400	395		
800	Orchan A	270	265		
365	Oshawa A	$5	5		
10860	Pamour A	325	310		
1738	PanCan P	$21½	21⅛		
2800	Patino N V	$14⅝	14		
1800	Pembin A	360	360		
400	Pembin B	330	330		
333	Petrofina	$21½	21½		
3505	Pine Point	$33¼	32⅝		
5600	Pitts C	$5⅝	5½		
2216	Placer	$23½	23½		
4200	Que Sturg	111	110		
100	Redpath A	$23⅝	23⅝		
200	Reed Oslr A	$7	7		
7990	Revnu Prp	77	74		
450	Scotts	$8⅛	8		
7845	Shell Can	$16	15⅞		
2197	Sherritt A	$7¼	7⅛		
1600	Siebens	$12½	12½		
14215	Simpsons	$6⅞	6⅞		
2600	Simpson S	$10	9⅞		
150	Slater Stl	$9	9		
600	Talcorp	$7⅛	7		
1030	Southm A	$25	24½		
675	St Brodcst	$8¼	8¼		
6031	Stelco A	$28⅛	28⅛		
450	Steep R	200	200		
35550	Sundale O	$10⅝	10⅛		
1465	Tara	$14¼	14⅛		
1045	Tock Cor A	410	405		
383	Teck Cor B	325	325		
410	Tex Can	$28¼	28		
125	Thom N A	$13¾	13¾		
5767	Tor Dm Bk	$18⅝	18⅝		
866	Tor Star B	$17⅞	17⅞		
1715	Traders A	$13½	13½		
41911	Trans Mt	$10½	10⅛		
11675	TrCan PL	$12¼	12		
380	Un Carbid	$23⅝	23⅜		
2140	UGas A	$7⅞	7¾		
3100	Union Oil	$10¼	10		
200	U Keno	$8	8		
14150	U Siscoe	39⅛	38⅞		
2900	Upp Can	119	116		
100	Vestgron	$15⅞	15⅞		
950	Voyager P	$12⅛	12		
300	Weldwod	$13	13		
950	Wstburne	$11½	11¼		
1000	West Mine	360	345		
230	Weston	$17⅝	17⅝		
1650	Willroy	115	111		
1685	Woodwd A	$20	19⅞		
520	Yk Bear	238	235		
13700	Yukon C	142	140		

Total sales 1,799,366 shares

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices April 1, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	50⅝	50⅞
1st Bk Sy	44½	45¼
1stEmp S	10	10½
1st Wn F	1⅞	2⅛
Hartf NC	12¾	13½
Midl Bks	20⅝	21¼
Shaw Cp	24¼	25¼
U Va Bks	15⅜	15⅝
Va N Bnk	16¼	17¼
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	20	20½
G Reinsu	148	152
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5¾	6¼
AID Inc	6⅛	7½
AVM Cp	1½	2
Acushnt	20½	21¼
Addisn W	9¼	9¾
Adv Ros	2⅛	2⅝
Alberts	9	9¾
Allco Inc	8⅞	9¼
Allyn Bac	6⅛	7
A El Lab	1⅝	2⅛
Am Exp	35½	36
Am Finl	7⅞	8¼
Am Furn	3⅝	3⅞
Am Great	10⅝	10⅞
Am Telev	19⅝	20½
Am Weld	10⅝	11⅛
Amtr Dv	⅞	1⅛
Anadite	5⅛	5⅝
Anheus B	30¾	31¼
Ard May	2¼	2½
ArkWIG	18⅛	18⅝
Arvida	6⅞	7⅛
AsCC Bot	15½	16
AtlGas Lt	13⅛	13½
Baird At	3¼	3¾
Bang Hy	13⅝	14⅛
Bkam Rlt	6⅛	6⅝
Bassett F	24½	25¼
Bayls Mk	8½	9
Beeline F	4⅞	5⅛
Betz Lab	41	41½
Bibb Co	8	8½
Bird Son	84½	87½
Birtchr	1⅝	2
Bick Hills	17⅞	18⅛
Bonza Int	3⅝	4
Booz AH	7½	8
Braden	6	6½
Brinks	18¼	18¾
Brks Sco	15⅝	16½
Brwhing	4⅛	4¾
Buckb M	5⅝	6⅛
Buckeye	9⅝	10⅛
Burn Sim	4⅞	5⅛
CalWSv	29	30½
Campl Ch	2⅛	3
Canrad H	1	1⅛
Cap Swst	8	8½
Capln Air	2⅛	3
Cap Tec	2¼	3⅛
Care Co	2⅛	3⅛
CenVt PS	12⅞	13¼
Chrt Lea	8¾	9¼
Chase Ul	11	12
Chl Bride	64	65½
Chltn Cp	5¾	6¼
ChrisSe	117½	120½
Circle F	3¼	4
CitznUt A	28¾	28⅞
CitznUt B	27½	27¾
Clark Mf	44⅛	45⅛
Clow Cp	7¾	8¼
Colu Vent	¾	1⅛
Com Cir	13¼	14
Coml Sh	23	24½
Comw Pa	26¾	27½
Con Pap	53½	54½
Craw Co	9¼	10
Cross Co	14¼	15½
Cultr Fed	2½	3
Danly M	5¼	6⅛
Data Dan	7¾	8⅛
Data 100	12	12½
Dayt Inc	40½	42½
Decor In	1⅞	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	31¾	32¾
Dlhl Oil	4⅝	4⅝
DeLux C	25½	26¼
Def CanT	12⅛	13⅛
Det IntBr	30⅛	31½
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	15⅛	16¼
Dixn Cru	20	20¾
Docutel	7¾	7¾
Dollar G	11½	11⅞
Dorch G	9⅝	9½
Dow Jone	29¼	30
Doyle DB	11⅛	12⅛
Durkin D	5⅛	6⅛
Duriron	24	25
Eberln In	3½	3¾
Econ Lab	27	27½
ElPas El	10⅛	10½
Elba Syst	3⅝	4¼
Elder Be	5⅝	6½
Elec Nucl	8	8¾
Elec Mod	7⅛	7½
Energy C	12½	13¼
Entwistl	3	3½
Equty Oil	18⅝	19¼
Ethan Al	25½	26¼
Fab Tek	1	1⅛
Finsrht	6⅞	6⅝
Fst Bost	23½	24¼
Ficknsr	13⅛	13⅝
Fla WetU	⅝	1¼
Forest O	17½	17½
Frmlstl	1⅜	1⅞
Fotomat	16⅛	18⅛
Frkln Cp	3⅝	4
Frnkln El	8¼	8½
Frnd Ice	26¾	27
Gen RIEs	2⅛	3⅛
Gov EFin	8⅛	8¾
Graph Cn	17¼	18
Green Mt	9⅛	10¼
Grey Adv	8⅝	9⅛
Gulf Intst	12⅛	12¾
Gyrodn	3¼	3¾
Harper R	8⅝	9⅛
Henred F	23¼	24½
Holcbm	1⅛	1⅝
Hoover	12⅛	13⅛
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	26½	27¼
Hyatt Cp	6⅞	6⅝
Hyatt Int	5	5½
Ind Nuclr	3⅞	4¼
Infra Ind	1⅛	2¼
Interc En	8	9
Intrmk In	2⅝	2⅞
Intrmt G	13⅛	14
InBk Wsh	3¼	3⅝
IaSou Ut	23⅛	24
Jamsby	12⅛	13⅛
Jiffy Fds	⅜	1¼
Josiyn M	14½	15¼
KMS Ind	2⅝	3⅛
Kalsr Stl	43⅝	44¼
KaisStl pf	18¼	18⅝
Kalvar	1⅞	2¼
Kamen A	22¼	22½
Kamps A	8⅛	9
Kate Gre	½	⅞
Kaysam	2⅝	2⅞
Kear Tr	8⅛	8⅞
Kelly Svc	18	18⅛
Keuff Ess	13⅝	14⅛
Kaye Fib	22⅝	23⅛
Key CusF	8⅛	8⅝
King Int	1⅛	1⅞
Knap Vog	16½	17½
Lance In	22¼	23½
Land Res	1	1⅜
Lane Co	27	28
Lin Bcast	14⅛	14⅞
Log Etrn	3	3½
Madisn G	13	13½
Mal Rlty	1¼	1½
Mefikrt	45½	46½
Manor C	3⅝	3⅞
Maui LP	9½	9½
McCor	29	30½
McQuay	17	17¾
Measur	13⅜	13⅜
Medtrn	34	34⅞
Marid In	1½	2¼
Midsx W	13½	14½
Midld Ca	2⅛	2⅞
Midw Gf	12¼	13⅜
Millier	55½	57½
Miner In	2¼	3
Minn Gas	19¼	19⅞
Miss Vl G	12⅝	13⅝
Mrs S Pie	16⅝	17⅝
Monf Col	5⅛	6⅛
Moore P	7⅛	8⅛
Moore S	17	18
Morg Res	2	2½
Motch M	4⅞	5½
Mot Club	2⅞	3
Mueller	11½	12½
Narag Cp	7	7¾
Nat G&O	10	10½
Nat Lib	4⅛	5⅛
N SecRsh	4⅝	4⅞
Natnw Rl	4	5
NJ Nat G	13¼	14
Nielsn A	20½	22¼
Nielsn B	21⅛	22½
NoCar Gs	11⅝	12⅛
NoEOt un	21½	22
Nortrp Kl	13⅝	14⅝
NW NatG	8⅛	8¾
NW PuSv	17½	18
Noxel Cp	15⅝	16⅛
Ogilvy M	24	24¾
Ohio Ferr	22	23
Oil Shale	4¼	4⅞
Ormont	9⅝	9⅝
Ottr TP	17⅛	17⅝
Over NA	7	7⅛
Pabst Br	24⅝	25⅛
PacGa R	25½	26¼
Pakco	1½	1½
Parks H	3⅞	3⅞
Pauley P	5⅛	5½
Pearl Mf	12½	13½
Pa Enter	14⅞	15⅛
PnzlOff B	12⅞	13⅛
Papsi BW	10⅝	10⅞
Patrsn H	13½	14¼
Petrolit	77½	79
Pettibon	25½	26½
Philip L	12⅛	13
Pledmt A	4⅝	5⅛
Pickrtn	34½	35¼
Pion HiB	28¾	28¾
Pistilin	2½	3½
Possls Cp	1⅛	2⅛
Progrn	1¼	1⅝
Pub S NC	11	11⅛
P Bennet	17⅛	18½
PutD Cap	6⅛	6⅜
Qual Inns	3	3⅝
Repen Pr	2	2½
Rahall C	4⅞	5
Raych Co	192	197
Raymnd	13¼	14¼
Recog Eq	9⅛	10
Road Ex	45¼	46
Robin M	14½	16½
Roselon	4⅛	4⅞
Rouse	4	4⅞
Rus Stov	14½	15¼
Sadller	2¼	2⅝
Scan Dat	2⅞	3
Scripps H	25½	27½
Sels Dlll	1⅜	2
Seneca F	2½	3
Seven U	33½	34½
Snap Tls	31	32
SolidSt Sc	7	8
S Cal Wat	11½	12¼
Sw Gs Cp	10¼	10⅝
Sw El Sv	14⅜	15½
Standyn	22	22½
Std Regis	18	18½
Sion HPd	16½	18
Sterls Str	6	6⅜
Strawb Cl	31	32½
Super El	6⅛	6⅞
TIME DC	4⅛	4½
Tampax	32¼	33¼
Taylr Wl	15¼	15¾
Tech Pub	9⅛	10⅛
Tecum P	41½	43½
Tennant	27	29
Thny Co	8⅝	9¼
Transo O	11	11½
Trico Pd	28⅛	30
Trim OG	1¾	2⅛
Tymshr	26⅛	26⅝
Tyson F	15⅝	16⅛
Un McGll	14	15
US Bnknt	6¼	6⅝
US TrkLn	14½	15
Up Pen P	17	17¾
Valley Gs	8⅛	9¼
VanD Air	7¼	8
Vance S	4⅛	4⅝
Velcro	6½	6⅝
Vendran	23½	24¼
Wads Ph	9	9½
Wsh NG	11½	12
Webb Re	5⅞	6⅛
Weco Dvl	2⅝	2⅝
Weight W	6⅛	7
Weldtrn	2	2⅝
Wiling M	8½	9
Well Gar	5⅛	6⅜
Welsbch	4⅛	5
Wstn Mig	7⅝	8
Westmd	42¼	43
Wdwrd L	29⅜	30¼
Wright W	5	5⅝
ZionUt B	15¾	16⅛

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices March 31, 1976

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last
2025	Asbestos	$	29¾	29¼	
1420	Bank Mont	$	15½	15¼	
3600	Basic Res	$	4½	4½	
370	Can Cement	$	11¼	11⅛	
1190	Cdn Indust	$	24	23⅞	
300	Cdn Int Pow	$	15¼	15¼	
200	Canron	$	20½	20¼	
306	Con Bath	$	37	36⅞	
1100	Dom Bridge	$	35	34½	35
410	Fncl Col		205	205	205
1200	Imasco	$	25¼	25⅛	
393	Power Cp	$	10⅛	10	
181	Price Co	$	16⅛	16⅛	
1335	Royal Bank	$	27⅝	27½	
137	Roy Trust A	$	22½	22⅛	
2080	Steinbergs A	$	17⅝	17⅝	

Total sales 677,753 shares.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-50

Abbott Labs, Aguirre Co, AmesDep St, Avco Corp, AvcoCo pf, CInG 9.52pf, CMI Inv Cp, Cyclops Cp, Cyprus Min, Deseret Ph, E Systems, East Kodak, EltraCp n, ExCellO, Fairmont, Gamb Skog, Gamb 1.60pf, Gn Dynam, Glad Lewis, Ginos Inc, Hanes Corp, Hecla Inc, HousNGs wi, Hubbard Rl, Interco Inc, JerC 13.50pf, Johns Manv, KaisrAl 57pf, KaisrAl 66pf, Loral Corp, Mobil Home, Nat Homes, NSPw 4.56pf, Over Shiphg, Pennzl pf, PSInd, SantaFe, Searle, Seatrain, Shakespre, Sou Pac, Stanley, Stop Shop, SuCrest, Transam, Un Nuclr, Utah Int, WestPt, WiscPw

NEW LOWS-18

Cooperind n, Empire Gas, Firestone, Lucky Str, Maremont, Nat Chemsh, Norton Sim, v|Readg Co, Reynold Ind, Safeway Str, SouthCal Ed, UAL Inc pf, Univar, Wlms Co, WilmsCo, Yngst Sd, Zale Corp, Zale pfA

U.S. Construction Falls

WASHINGTON, April 1 (Reuters).—New construction put in place during February was estimated at $132.5 billion, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, down $1.8 billion from January, the Commerce Department reported today.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, April 1 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. commercial banks to their foreign branches fell $564 million to ... billion in the week ending March 25, the Federal Reserve Board reports. This was $1.99 billion higher than the level of ... dollar borrowings in the ... ago week.

19. To expedite a delivery.
(An international call means business.)
Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 1

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36½		McLean .80	10	15	47½	47½	47½	— ¼
18¾		McLDUt 1.60	10	15	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
9⅝		McNeil .80	10	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
18		MeadCp 1.30	10	66	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
35¾		Mea pfA2.80		4	50½	50½	50½	
35¾		Mea pfB2.80		3	51	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅜
17		Medusa 1.40	14	20	25	24¾	25	
3½		MEI Cp	8	24	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
17⅞		MelvlleSh .48	13	209	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
9⅝		Menasc .35r	4	4	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
59⅞		MarcSrt .80	12	6	63½	63⅛	63⅛	+ ½
65		Merck 1.40	25	20	74⅝	73½	74⅛	— ⅝
10¾		Meredith .70	8	19	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
14⅛		MerrLyn .80	11	309	30⅞	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅛
19		MesaPet .10	20	73	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
24½		MesP pf1.60		18	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
9¼		Mesabi 1.15e	9	48	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝		MGM 1r	7	47	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
15		Metrom .60	10	359	22⅛	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
11⅛		MGIC In .30		208	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅝
11⅜		MichGs 1.16	5	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
17½		MichTube 1	5	13	21¾	21⅜	21½	
26⅝		MhWi pf2.57		98	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
13⅝		Microw .79t	10	16	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
22½		MidCTl 1.08	9	84	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
14⅝		MidSUt 1.32	9	276	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
1½		Midlnd Mtg		16	2	1⅞	1⅞	
18⅝		MidRo 1.32	7	52	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
22¾		MilesLb 1.36	10	41	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝		MillBrad .44	11	4	15	14⅞	15	
54½		MinnMM 1.45	28	450	64⅛	63⅞	63⅞	— ⅛
16⅞		MinnPL 1.65	7	148	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞		MirroAl .96	10	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
8		MissnEq .28	9	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
22⅝		MissRiv 1.48	6	135	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
17¾		MoPac pf1		18	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
20⅝		MoPlCe 1.60	7	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
9⅝		MoPSv .84b	7	65	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
47½		MobilOl 3.40	7	434	58	58	57¼	— ⅛
2¼		Mobile Hom		138	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝		Mohasco .90	15	5	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
3		Mohk Data		32	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
16⅝		MohkRub 1	6	9	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
18		Molycrp .60	12	28	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
16		Monrh 1.20a	4	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
6⅛		Monogr .20	6	35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8⅞		MonrEq .20	30	136	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ¼
76		Monsan 2.60	10	206	88⅛	86⅝	87⅝	— ⅛
84⅜		Mons pf2.75		4	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	—
26⅝		MonDU 2.20	7	13	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
24		MonPw 1.80	8	43	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞		MontSt 1.67e		18	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
7⅝		MONY .76e	10	11	8	8	8	— ⅛
29⅜		MoorMc .80	5	133	40⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— 1⅛
53⅞		Morgan 1.80	12	78	60⅛	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅝
19⅝		MorrisKnu 1	6	6	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
2½		MorseEl Pd		7	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝		MorseSh .30	6	32	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝		MtgeTr Am		18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅝		MtrNor .88	12	75	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
41¾		Motorola .70	38	171	44	43⅛	44	+ ⅛
36⅜		MtFuel 1.72	14	23	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
19		MtStTel 1.68	9	26	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	
7		Munford .40	7	22	11⅛	10⅞	11	
5⅛		Munfd pf.40		2	7½	7⅝	7½	
15¼		Munsng 1.08	10	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞		MurphC 1.20	8	2	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
16⅞		MurpOil .60	6	20	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
12⅜		MurryOh 1	9	13	20	19⅝	20	
14¾		MutlOm 1.32		14	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
7½		MyersL .40		6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
35½		Nabisco 2.40	10	61	37½	37	37⅛	— ⅜
30⅛		NalcoCh .72	21	278	34⅝	34	34	— ⅝
10⅜		NarcoSci .60	8	31	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
10¼		NashuaC .60	43	20	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
17		NatAirl .50	12	14	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
16½		NatCan .57	6	13	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
32		N Chem .32	21	28	32	31¼	31¼	— 1
39⅞		NatDet 2.72	6	4	49⅛	49	49	
15⅛		NatDist 1.40	10	237	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
21		NatFuel 2.06	8	6	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
11⅛		NatGyp 1.05	11	71	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
3⅜		Nat Homes		359	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ¼
6⅛		NatInd .30	4	64	9	8⅞	8⅞	
14⅛		Nt MedCare	13	53	17	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
7⅛		NMedEn .24	6	35	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
30⅛		N Pres 1.20a	8	20	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
30		Nat Semicn	33	263	47⅞	47	47⅛	— ⅛
9⅝		N SvcInd .78	9	27	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
12⅜		N Stand .96	9	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛		N Starch .88	18	4	51¼	50⅞	50⅞	— ¾
37⅜		NatStl 2.50a	15	26	47	46	46	— ⅛
4		Nat Tea		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
22⅛		Natoma 1.20	16	84	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛		NCR Cp .72	18	192	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
16⅛		Neptune .60	9	10	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	
17⅛		NevPw 1.58	6	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝		NevP pf2.38		z800	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
15⅛		NevP pf1.60		z120	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
19¼		NEngEl 1.86	8	59	20⅛	19⅞	20	
12⅜		NEnGE 1.32	8	22	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
26⅝		NEnP pf2.76		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
25⅛		N EngT 2.36	10	17	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
11		Newhall .40	8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
23		Newmt 1.60	13	53	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
24		NYSEG 2.40	8	28	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
85		NYSE pf8.80		z70	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
12½		NiaMP 1.24	6	182	13⅛	13	13⅛	
104		NiM pf11.75		z10	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	
33⅛		NiaMpr 3.60		z20	36⅝	35⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
12		NiaShr 1.13e		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
12⅜		NLInd 1	9	67	17⅞	16⅞	17	— ⅝
15⅛		NLT Cp .64	8	1173	20⅛	20	20⅛	
63⅞		NorfkWn 5	9	61	77⅛	76⅞	77⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛		Norlin 1.25	6	4	17⅛	17	17⅛	
5⅛		NoAmMt .7e	8	108	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
19⅞		NoAPhl 1.20	18	25	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝		NoCAir .10e	8	33	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
18		NoestUt 1.02	7	240	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅛		NorIlGs 2.12	7	30	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
22⅛		NoIlG pf1.90		1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
16⅛		NIndPS 1.40	9	44	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
33⅜		NorNGs 1.76	8	28	48⅛	43⅛	44	— ⅛
24⅛		NoStPw 1.94	9	114	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
50⅛		NSPw pf4.56		z7	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛		NorTel .60	14	17	36	35⅛	36	+ ⅛
3⅛		Northgt .50e	29	35	5⅛	5	5	
22⅛		Northrp 1.20	7	58	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
23		NwstAirl .45	14	192	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
43⅛		NwtBnc 1.70	10	27	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛		NwtEnrgy 2	4	13	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛		NwtEnr ct 2	4	12	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛		Nwtind 1.75	3	98	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
14½		NwstInd wt		23	20⅛	19⅞	20	
73		Nwtin pf4.20		1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	— ⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12¾	10	NwMuL .95b	13	12	11⅛	11	11	
35½	28¼	NwtStW 1.20	18	3	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ¼
37	25¼	Norton 1.70	9	26	34½	33¾	34	— ⅝
24⅝	20⅝	NorSim .50b	11	467	21⅞	20¾	20⅞	— ⅜
54	45	NorIS pf1.80		9	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ½
30	14½	NucorCp .32	8	12	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
12½	7	NVF 2.45t	7	39	9	8⅞	9	

O

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅝	12⅛	OakliteP .92	9	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
18	14	OccidPet 1	6	291	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	OccidPet wt		91	7	6⅞	6⅞	
57	48⅛	OccidPet pf4		2	51	58⅛	51	+ ⅛
58⅛	46⅛	OccilP pf3.60		8	50⅝	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
24	20⅞	OccilP pf2.50		27	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	26⅛	OccilP pf2.16		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
24	15⅛	OgdenCp 1	4	24	29⅛	20⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
37	25⅛	Ogdn pf1.87		8	32	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅝	OhioEd 1.86	9	59	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
110⅛	100	OhE pf10.75		z190	109⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅛
52	45⅝	OhEd pf4.56		z30	49⅛	48⅞	48⅞	
51⅛	44⅛	OhEd pf4.40		z60	48⅛	48	48	
123⅞	102½	OhP pfA14		z60	120⅛	119⅛	120⅛	+ ⅛
123⅞	116	OhPW pf14		z340	119⅛	119	119⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	OKC Cp .80	5	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	19	OklaGE 1.44	11	37	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
26	23⅛	OklaNG 1.80	8	16	25⅞	25⅝	25⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	30⅛	OlinCp 1.32	8	189	40	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	10	31	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
14	9⅛	Omark .60	6	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	Oneida .76	7	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Opelika 1	7	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	OranRk 1.28	8	21	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	
15⅝	10⅛	Orange .18b	22	20	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	35⅛	OtisElv 2.20	8	41	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
34⅛	25⅛	OutMar 1.20	17	71	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
19	12⅞	OutletCo .80	7	20	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	19	OvernhT .80	11	7	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	OverSh .29b	4	60	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
57	42	OwenCn .88	19	181	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
61⅛	51⅛	OwenIll 1.88	10	161	60⅛	59⅛	60	+ ⅛
96	83⅛	Ownll pf4.75		15	95	94	95	+ 1
25	16⅛	Oxfrdlnd .60	7	3	24	24	24	

P - Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅝	12⅛	PacAS 1.20a		7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	20	PacGas 1.88	8	678	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	16⅛	PacLtg 1.60	8	385	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
32	26⅛	PacLumbr 1	18	36	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	25⅛	PacPetrl .90	11	27	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	PacPw 1.70	9	108	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	PacTT 1.20	9	20	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
9⅛	8⅛	PacTin .80	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	PaineW .30e	6	56	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17½	12⅛	PaRW pf1.30		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	PalmBc .25	4	22	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Pamida .10e	9	264	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	PanAm Air		269	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
35⅞	29⅛	PanEP 2.10	7	58	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
15	8	Paprcft .66b	8	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	12⅛	Pargasinc 1	10	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
23⅛	17⅛	Parker Drill	6	38	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	ParHan 1.12	10	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	ParkPen .40	8	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Payls nw .40	9	75	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	PeabGa .12e	10	64	16⅛	16⅛	16	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Penn Cent		168	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	PenDix .24b		139	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	49⅛	Penney 1.28	19	274	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
63	48⅛	PaCo pf4.62		1	61	61	61	— ⅛
20⅛	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	712	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
125½	117⅛	PaPLt pf13		z350	122⅛	122	122⅛	+ ⅛
94	87	PaPL pf8.70		z100	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	— ⅛
89½	80⅛	PaPL pf8.40		z100	85	85	85	— 1
53	47	PaPL pf4.50		z280	50⅛	50	50	
37⅛	27½	Pennwlt 1.48	11	43	35	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
26	21	Penwl pf1.60		14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	19⅛	Pennzol 1.20	10	613	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
87⅛	76	Pennz pfB 8		60	88	87⅛	87⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	PeopDrg .20		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
38⅛	34⅛	PeopleGas 3	7	97	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
74⅛	69⅛	PepsiCo 1.60	17	98	74⅛	74	74⅛	— ⅛
27	20⅛	PerkElm .30	24	159	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
28	24⅛	Pet Inc 1.50	7	22	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
15	13⅛	PetInc pf.80		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	PeterPl .80a	9	21	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
25	20	Petrolan .60	7	44	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	20⅛	Petrim 2.55e		10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
31	26	Pfizer .84	14	355	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	36⅛	PhelpD 2.20	19	131	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	9	173	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
95½	84⅛	PhilE pf9.50		z40	93⅛	93	93	— ½
89	78	PhilE pf8.75		z930	87⅛	85	85⅛	— 1
80	70	PhilE pf7.85		z50	76⅛	76⅛	75⅛	
80⅛	69⅛	PhilE pf7.80		z30	77⅛	77	77⅛	— ⅛
79	69⅛	PhilE pf7.75		z300	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	— 1
51	41⅛	PhilE pf4.68		z20	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ 1
45	35	PhilE pf4.30		z10	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	PhilaSub .80	7	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	50⅛	PhilMorr 1	15	852	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Philips Ind		7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Phillpind pf		10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	49⅛	PhilPet 1.60	12	951	55⅛	54	54⅛	— 1⅛
11⅛	7⅛	PhilVnH .40	31	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
23⅛	14⅛	Pickwik .24e	10	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	15	PiedNG 1.40	6	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Pier 1 Imprt		6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	25⅛	Pillsbury 1	12	306	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	27⅛	Pioneer 1.29b	10	20	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	PitneyB .63	8	91	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	PittFrg .80b	6	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	29⅛	Pittstn .80a	6	255	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	20⅛	PizzaHt .03e	14	51	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Plan Resrch	8	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Playboy .12	67	18	4⅛	4	4	
16⅛	12⅛	Plessey .86e	7	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	PNB MR .40	21	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	31⅛	Polaroid .32	19	447	37⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
14	9⅛	Ponderosa	50	92	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
24⅛	17⅛	PopeTal .70	16	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	15⅛	Porter 1b	8	15	29	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	PortGE 1.64	8	127	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
110⅛	102	PoG pf11.50		z10	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	+ ⅛
65	48⅛	Potltch 1.50	18	19	59	58⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	PotmEl 1.16	11	94	13	12⅛	12⅛	
49	43	PotEl pf4.50		z100	47	47	47	+ ⅛
45	40	PotEl pf4.04		z200	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
50	39	PPG In 1.80	10	105	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
15	10⅛	Premier .40	10	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	15	Premr pf.90		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
95⅛	81⅛	ProctGam 2	21	516	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	22	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	37	Proler 1.40	4	2	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	PSA Inc		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅛	13⅛	PSvCol 1.30	7	85	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	17⅛	PSvEG 1.72	8	177	19⅛	19⅛	19	— ⅛
119½	107⅛	PSE pf12.75		z40	108	108	108	+ 1
103	94⅛	PSEG pf9.62		z140	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
89¼	76	PSEG pf7.80		z20	82	82	82	
80	69½	PSEG pf7.40		z50	75¾	75¼	75½	— ¾
57⅜	43½	PSEG pf5.05		z100	53¾	52¾	53¾	
27⅜	25	PSEG pf2.43		6	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
16	14½	PSEG pf1.40		4	15½	15¼	15½	
43⅞	38	P Svind 2.72	12	189	41	40½	40⅞	+ ⅞
13½	12	PSind pf1.08		z1080	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
20⅞	18⅝	PSvNH 1.88	7	30	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	18⅝	PSvNM 1.36	8	38	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
6	4⅝	Publckr Ind		9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
4½	2½	Pueblo Int		6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5½	2¾	PuerRi Cem		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
30½	25⅛	PugSPL 2.36	6	54	29½	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
37	27⅛	Pullmn 1.20	10	69	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— 1
17	14⅛	PurexCp .96	9	37	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	Purlin Fash	32	5	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
45½	32⅛	Purolir 1.04	14	19	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ½
28⅝	22⅛	QuakOat .84	12	180	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
110½	103	QuaO pf9.56		z100	105½	105½	105½	
68⅛	63⅛	QukOat pf3		1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	QuakStO .78	12	20	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
7½	5⅛	Questor .01r	28	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
52⅛	45½	RalstonPu 1	16	68	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Ramada Inn	101	279	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	7	Rancoln .40		5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Rapid Am		7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
35⅛	27	Raybest 1.50	4	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	Raymlnt .56	6	79	19⅛	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
52⅛	44⅛	Raytheon 1	11	73	53	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
29	18⅛	RCA 1	20	632	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
68⅛	52	RCA cvpf 4		1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	vlReadg Co		29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅛	16⅛	ReadBat .40	4	23	18⅛	18	18	
5⅛	3⅛	Redman Ind		207	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
15⅛	10	ReeceCp .74	18	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
30	22	Reeves 1.80	8	30	30	29⅛	29⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	ReichCh .66	7	18	16	15⅛	15⅛	
10	7	RelIab St .64	6	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	18	RelianEl 1	11	444	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
50⅛	34	Relia pf1.60		3	48	48	48	— 2
13⅛	6	Relian Grp		15	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
17	8⅛	RelGrp pfC		5	16	16	16	
28⅛	18	RelGrp pfB		9	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Republic Cp	9	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅛	10	RepFinS .80	8	4	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		11	2	2	2	— ⅛
40⅛	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	8	167	35⅛	34⅛	35	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ResrvOil .16	9	247	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
48	32⅛	RevcoDS .40	22	68	44⅛	43⅛	44	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Rever Copp		24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
79⅛	69⅛	Revlon 1.60	17	17	75⅛	75	75	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Rexham .24	8	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	20⅛	Rexnrd 1.20	7	53	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
49	37⅛	Rexn pf2.36		4	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— 2⅛
68⅛	61⅛	Reynln 3.08	8	148	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	22⅛	ReynMet 1a	11	221	38⅛	38	38⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	RevSec .40a	9	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	Richardsn 1	63	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
26⅛	21⅛	RichMer .64	13	38	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Richmnd .80	18	35	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
32	19½	RiegelT 1.50	7	5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
24⅛	15	RioGran .60	10	33	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	RioGr pf.80		84	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	1⅛	Rite Aid .16	19	63	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	RivianF .96	18	473	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	Robshaw .70	29	26	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	21	Robrtsn 1.50	5	7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	10⅛	Robins .28a	10	42	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17⅛	15⅛	RochG 1.28b	7	25	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	RochTel .80	10	86	14	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Rockowr .64	6	15	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	23⅛	Rockwllnt 2	10	51	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
73⅛	57	RkInt pf4.75		44	73	72⅛	73	+ ⅛
76⅛	58	RohmH 1.28	34	25	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛	— 1⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Rohr Ind		13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Rollins .30	16	44	24	24	24	
6	4	Ronson Cp		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20	16⅛	Roper 1.20	9	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
25	19⅛	RorerA .94	11	29	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
28⅛	23	Rosario .40b	13	32	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Rowan .20	4	33	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	RoyCCol .72	13	37	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	41⅛	RoylD 3.56e	5	170	45⅛	45⅛	46	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Roylind .10e	8	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9	4⅛	RTE Cp .16	80	32	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Rucker .20	6	82	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	RussTog .76	8	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9	Ryder Sys	16	141	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
41⅛	35	SabineR .60	10	5	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¼
5⅛	2⅛	Safegrd Ind	11	7	4	4	4	
43⅛	43	SafewySt 2	7	143	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
15	8	SagaCp .07e	19	38	13⅛	13⅛	13	
45⅛	33⅛	StJoMin 1.20	10	105	42	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	11	StJoLtP 1.12	7	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	StLSaF 2.50	16	45	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
12	10⅛	StPaulS .96a		37	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	34⅛	StRegP 1.32	11	180	44⅛	42⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Salant .24b	6	44	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅛	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	14	87	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Sandrs Asso	17	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	SJuanR .99t	6	2	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	30⅛	SFeInd 1.80	9	152	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	SFeInd pf.50		16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	SanFeInt .20	9	217	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	
14	9⅛	SargtWel .50	8	81	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Saul RIEst		23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ½
12⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Sav A Stop	66	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	7½	SevOnDr .20	11	36	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	SavinB Mch		135	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Saxon Ind	11	48	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2	SCA Svc		174	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
5⅛	3	Schaefer Cp		8	5	5	5	
58⅛	47⅛	ScheraPl .88	22	80	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
24	19⅛	SchlitzBr .68	20	44	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
83	70	Schlumb .80	20	285	78⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	SCM Cp .70	6	70	14⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	SCOA In .70	6	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .36	6	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	18	ScottFet 1.08	10	15	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15	ScottFor .74	7	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	ScottPap .68	12	1658	23⅛	23	23⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	Scottys .10	21	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	ScovillMfg 1		55	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	29⅛	Scovil pf2.50		11	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Scuddd pf.83e		1	8½	8½	8½	+
21⅛	14⅛	Sea Cont .30	4	12	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
27⅛	20⅛	SeabCL 1.40	8	203	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
6⅛	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
31⅛	26⅛	Seagram .80	13	17	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Seagrave	6	21	6	6	6	
19⅛	14	SealdPw .80	9	20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	SearleG .52	11	475	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
79⅛	63½	Sears 1.40a	23	579	77¾	75⅞	76⅛	— ⅝
4⅛	2⅛	Seatrain Lin		155	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
27¾	22	Sedcolnc .18	6	76	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
6⅛	4½	SvcCplnt .12	4	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	11⅛	Servomt .66	9	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Shaksare .32	16	98	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Shapell .10	10	6	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
54⅛	47⅛	ShellOil 2.80	7	96	54⅛	52½	53½	— ⅛
32⅛	30⅛	ShellT 1.01e	7	3	31	31	31	— ⅛
14½	11⅛	ShellrGl .56	5	30	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
19½	15⅛	ShllGl pf1.40		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	33¼	SherwW 2.20	20	19	37¼	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅛	SierPac .92	9	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
18	15⅛	Signal .90b	9	222	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
17⅛	15	Signal pf1		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— 1
40½	32	SignodeCp 1	16	9	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	SimPrec .14	10	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
23½	19¼	Simm .88a	15	45	23¼	23¼	23¼	
23½	15⅛	SimPat .40b	17	215	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
20	8⅛	Singer .20p		570	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
37¾	24⅛	Singr pf3.50		28	35⅛	35	35	+ ⅛
28	23	Skaggs .50	14	15	25⅛	24¾	24⅛	— ½
12¾	7⅛	Skil Corp	37	9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Skyline .24	51	32	21	20¾	20¾	
14½	12	SmithAO .60		5	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
38⅛	28⅛	Smithlnt .36	8	101	31	30¾	30⅛	
67½	58⅛	Smithkline 2	16	16	67⅛	67¼	67⅛	— ⅛
18¼	13	SmithTr .50	9	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
20	16⅛	Smucker .80	8	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11	SolaBas .70	7	21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	Sonesta Int	3	8	4⅛	4½	4½	
10	8⅛	Sony Corp	35	676	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8½	SOS Con .40	7	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
18	15⅛	SCarEG 1.52	8	53	17	16¾	16¾	
30	26	SCEG pf2.50		6	29	28⅛	29	+ 1
16¼	14¼	SoJerIn 1.56	9	10	16	16	16	+ ⅛
13¼	10¼	Soudwn .30r	6	31	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	SoestBk .40b	9	85	11⅛	10¾	11	+ ¼
7	5	SdeasPS .89t	11	2	6	5⅛	6	
21⅛	19⅞	SoCalE 1.68	6	137	19¾	19¼	19½	— ¼
36⅛	14¼	SouthCo 1.40	7	482	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
37½	31¼	SoInGE 2.40	8	17	34	33⅝	34	+ ½
55⅛	48⅛	SoNRes 1.65	8	714	52¼	51	51⅝	+ ⅝
36⅛	27⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	10	4	35⅛	35½	35⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	52⅛	SoNE pf4.62		z200	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	26	Sou Pac 2.24	18	252	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
62⅛	50⅛	Sou Ry 2.12	11	41	56	55¼	55⅛	— ⅛
35	31	Sprry H pf 3		2	35	35	35	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Spring M .75	18	16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
29	20⅛	SquarD 1.10	17	24	26⅛	26	26	
38⅛	30⅛	Squibb .90	15	179	33½	33	33⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	24⅛	StaleyMfg 1	6	40	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
23½	21⅛	StPoor 1.92a		17	23	22⅛	23	+ ½
40⅛	33⅛	StBrend 1.14	14	595	35	33¾	34⅛	— 1
49⅛	37⅛	StBPaint .32	26	3	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	29⅛	StdOilCal 2	7	1431	34⅛	32½	32⅛	— 1⅛
48	40⅛	StOilInd 2.30	9	1032	47⅛	46	46⅛	— ⅛
79⅛	61⅛	StOilOh 1.36	20	75	70⅛	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	StdPress .40	25	17	8	7¾	8	
7	5¼	StdPrud .66	37	19	6¼	6	7¼	
16	9¼	Standex .60	7	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
29⅛	21	StanWk 1.04	13	94	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Stanray .60		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20¼	16⅛	Starrett 1	7	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
12	10⅛	StaMS 1.10e		6	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ¼
103	84	StaufCh 2.40	10	54	94⅛	93	93½	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	11	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
21	16⅛	SterDrug .70	14	199	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	7	24	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
16	12⅛	Sterndnt .40	8	35	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	StevenJ 1.20	11	176	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
30½	23¼	StewWa 1.96	9	18	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	18¼	StokVC 1.20	8	82	24⅛	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
62⅛	48¼	StoneW 2.50	8	9	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	15	StoneCon .60	7	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ¼
13½	9	Storge Tech	8	37	11½	11¼	11½	
22¾	15⅛	StorerBdg 1	8	14	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
15	10¼	StridRite .80	8	12	14¼	14	14	
5⅛	3⅛	Suave Shoe	8	165	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
20	14⅛	SubProGs 1	7	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
9¾	6⅛	SuCrest .30	5	86	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
22	11¼	Sun Chm .40		20	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	26⅛	SunOil 1.12r	7	36	30⅛	30½	30⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	31¼	Sun O pf2.25		59	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Sunbeam 1	13	73	26⅛	26½	26⅛	+ ⅛
30½	17	Sundstrd .80	9	23	29¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
13½	9¾	SunshMg .36	15	25	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
31¼	24⅛	SupVal 1.10	9	25	30⅛	30½	30⅛	+ ⅛
203	159½	SuprOil 1.80	10	19	162	162	162	
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	25	112	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
16¾	14½	Supm pfx.20		1	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
40½	19	Superscope	9	45	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
5½	4	Sutro Mtg		19	5	5	5	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Swank .60a	9	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
22¾	16¼	Sybron .84	10	66	21¾	21½	21⅛	+ ⅛
42½	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		21	40	40	40	— ½
7¾	5⅛	Systron Don	13	10	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47⅛	26½	Tandy Corp	16	97	43½	42⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	13½	Tandycrft	11	84	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Teppan .20		6	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	18	Technicare	25	185	36¼	36⅛	38	+ ⅛
7	5	Technicolr	9	3	6⅛	6	6	
19⅛	9⅛	Technicon	13	46	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	44⅛	Tektronx .24	18	60	60	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Telecor .30	9	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
53⅛	22⅛	Teledyn .15t	8	105	50⅛	49¼	49⅛	— 1
85¾	62	Teledyn pf6		2	83	82½	82½	— ¼
11⅛	5¼	Teleprmpt		143	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
4⅛	1⅛	Telex Cp	14	395	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	26	Tenneco 1.76	7	179	28¼	27⅛	28	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	TesoroPet 1	5	73	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Tesor pf2.16		77	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	23⅛	Texaco 2	9	1890	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	— ½
34⅛	28⅛	TexETr 1.85	7	91	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
26	19⅛	Textr pf1.40		1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
13⅛	12⅛	Thiokol .70	7	117	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
42½	33	ThomBet .76	23	53	39	38⅛	38⅛	
13½	7¾	Thomin .40b	18	7	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ThomJW .50	11	25	12½	12	12	
9⅛	6¼	ThriftDg .40	12	21	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	— ¼
15⅛	12⅛	TI Corp 1	21	61	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	28½	TidwatM .80	6	13	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ¼
19½	13¼	TigerInt .40	11	90	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
69⅛	61⅛	Timeinc 2	14	8	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅛
23	18¼	TimeMir .60	14	28	20⅛	20	20	
53⅛	36⅛	Timkn 2.20a	9	36	48⅛	48½	48½	— ⅛
13⅛	9½	Tish Rlty		157	10	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
6½	4⅛	TobinP .15e		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14	7⅛	Todd Shipyd		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
25¼	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	7	27	24⅛	24	24⅛	
19¼	10½	TonkaCp .40	8	2	16	15¾	15⅛	— ¼
8¼	6⅛	TootRol .40b	21	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	19½	TraneCo .96	9	10	25⅛	25½	25⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	29⅛	TranUn 1.60	19	145	31	30½	30⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7½	Trans W Air		44	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
16½	11⅛	TWA pf 2		1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
12⅛	8¼	Transam .62	10	x532	12¼	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
22⅛	21¼	Traninc 1.92		9	21½	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	8½	Transco .80	6	1142	11¼	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8	Transcn .45	13	62	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10½	6¾	TranOhF .20	6	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	16⅛	Tranwy 1.40	8	47	24¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
34¼	25	Travlrs 1.08	14	88	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6¾	TRE Corp		56	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
21⅛	18½	TriCon 1.52e		65	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
15½	10⅛	Trianind .90	10	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27½	26⅛	Trinityl 1.12	5	21	35	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
30½	25	Tropican .20	18	61	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
36⅛	26¼	TRW In 1.20	12	134	33⅛	33	33⅛	— ⅛
71⅛	58	TRW pf4.50		3	68	67¼	68	+ ⅛
83	63⅛	TRW pf4.40		6	79	77½	79	+ 2
13½	12	TucsonG .96	8	105	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
15	10⅛	TwenCen .50	5	16	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	11½	TycoLb .20e	11	13	15¼	4⅛	5	— ⅛
33⅛	20⅛	TylerCp .80	7	0	36⅛	36⅛	36½	— ⅛

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅛	22	UAL Inc .60		707	24	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
29½	23¼	UAL pf.40		1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
25⅛	20½	UARCO 1.30	7	54	24⅛	24½	24⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	13½	UGI Cp 1.40	8	35	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	27	UGI pf2.75		z200	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	UMC Ind 1	10	16	13⅛	13½	13½	— ¼
2⅛	1¼	UMET Tr		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
11¼	7⅛	Unarco .50	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10½	8½	UnBanco .84	9	49	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ½
100¼	70½	U Camp 2.40	15	282	88½	87⅛	87⅛	— ⅛
76¼	60⅛	UnCarb 2.50	11	299	72¼	71⅛	71½	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Un Commrc		32	7	7	7	
9⅛	4⅛	Union Corp	28	25	8¼	8	8¼	
14⅛	12½	Un Elec 1.28	8	188	13⅛	13½	13⅛	— ⅛
51½	44	UnEl pf4.50		z100	45⅛	45½	45½	
39½	33	UnEl pf3.50		z10	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	25¼	UnEl pf2.72		4	28	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
6	4	Un Fidility	7	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
47¼	40⅛	UnOCal 2.10	7	68	45½	44⅛	44⅛	— 1
62	52½	UOCa pf2.50		2	58½	58½	58½	— ⅛
87¼	76	UPacCp 2.80	13	172	85¼	84	84½	— 1
2⅛	1⅛	Uniona Inc		41	2⅛	2	2	
10¼	7⅛	Uniroyal .50	11	134	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
82¼	71	Uniryal pf8		z60	80	79½	80	+ ⅛
11¼	5⅛	Unit Brands	14	78	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
12	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		4	11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ¼
9	7⅛	UnitCp .72e		35	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	5¼	U FinCal .20	6	53	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19½	14	UGasP 1.32	5	224	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
13¼	7¼	Un Guarnty	114	28	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$60,000,000

Mitsubishi Corporation

(Mitsubishi Shoji Kabushiki Kaisha)

6¾% Convertible Debentures Due 1991

Principal, premium, if any, and interest payable in United States dollars in New York City or in certain countries outside the United States and Japan without deduction for or on account of Japanese taxes, all as set forth in the Offering Circular. Interest is payable on March 31 and September 30, commencing September 30, 1976.

MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL — THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD.

MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A. — ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. — A.E. AMES & CO. Limited
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — ANDRESENS BANK A/S — ARAB FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS COMPANY S.A.K.
ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC. — ASTAIRE & CO. Limited — JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA — BANCA DEL GOTTARDO — BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA — BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS) Limited — BANK MEES & HOPE NV
BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL Limited — BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. — BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS — BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG — BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE — BANQUE WORMS — BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited
H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V. — BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK — JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK — CAPITALFIN INTERNAZIONALE S.p.A. — CAZENOVE & CO.
CHASE MANHATTAN Limited — CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE — CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited
COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft — COMPAGNIA FINANZIARIA INTERMOBILIARE S.p.A. — CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE — CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL
CREDIT LYONNAIS — CREDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE — CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN — CREDITO ITALIANO — DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
DAIWA EUROPE N.V. — DELBRUECK & CO. — THE DELTEC BANKING CORPORATION Limited
DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE —DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK— — DEWAAY & ASSOCIES INTERNATIONAL S.C.S.
DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION — DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION HARRIS & PARTNERS Limited
DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft — EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG Aktiengesellschaft — EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY Limited — FINACOR
FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited — ROBERT FLEMING & CO. Limited — GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
HAMBROS BANK Limited — HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited — IBJ INTERNATIONAL Limited — ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited — JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY Limited — KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited
KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK — KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited — KREDIETBANK N.V.
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE — KUHN, LOEB & CO. ASIA
KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.) — KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K.
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.) — LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., Limited — LAZARD FRERES ET CIE
LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL Limited — MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited
MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO. — B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO. — SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. Limited
MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited — MORGAN GUARANTY & PARTNERS LTD. — NEUE BANK
NEW JAPAN SECURITIES CO., LTD. — THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (ASIA) LTD.
THE NIPPON KANGYO KAKUMARU SECURITIES CO., LTD. — NOMURA EUROPE N.V. — OKASAN SECURITIES CO., LTD.
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — ORION BANK Limited — OSAKAYA SECURITIES CO., LTD.
PETERBROECK, VAN CAMPENHOUT, KEMPEN S.A. — PICTET INTERNATIONAL Limited — PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
PKBANKEN — PRIVATBANKEN Aktieselskab — N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited — ROWE & PITMAN, HURST-BROWN
SALOMON BROTHERS — SANWA BANK (UNDERWRITERS) Limited — SANYO SECURITIES CO. LTD.
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited — SCHRODERS & CHARTERED Limited — SHIELDS MODEL ROLAND Incorporated
SINGER & FRIEDLANDER Limited — SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN — SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated
SOCIETA FINANZIARIA ASSICURATIVA (SOFIAS) (R.A.S. GROUP) — SOCIETE GENERALE — SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. — SUMITOMO WHITE WELD Limited — SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited — TOKAI KYOWA MORGAN GRENFELL Limited — TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) Limited — UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES—U.B.A.F.
UNITED OVERSEAS BANK S.A. GENEVA — VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft — VICKERS, DA COSTA & CO. LTD.
J. VONTOBEL & CO. — WAKO SECURITIES CO. LTD. — S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WARDLEY Limited — WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — WOOD GUNDY Limited
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) Limited — YAMATANE SECURITIES CO., LTD.

April 2, 1976.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears solely for purposes of information.

NEW ISSUE — March 26, 1976

$100,000,000

European Investment Bank

8⅝% Notes Due April 1, 1984

The First Boston Corporation
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Lazard Frères & Co.

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Salomon Brothers
Bache Halsey Stuart Inc. — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated
Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated
Reynolds Securities Inc. — Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.
Wertheim & Co., Inc. — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated
ABD Securities Corporation — Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Basle Securities Corporation — Crédit Commercial de France
EuroPartners Securities Corporation — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
New Court Securities Corporation — SoGen-Swiss International Corporation
UBS-DB Corporation — Suez American Corporation

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 1

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1976 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25½	22⅝	U Illum 2.32	6	10	23⅝	23¾	23⅞+	⅛
13¾	9⅝	Unitrind .50	6	1	11¼	11¼	11¼+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Unitinn .10	8	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	
11⅞	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	7	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	UnitMM .80		11	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
25	15⅝	Un Nuclr	29	360	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞+	¼
2½	1⅜	UnitPk Min		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13¾	10⅝	UnitRefs .48	4	15	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
40¾	32½	USFidG 2.48	16	39	38⅞	38⅜	38½ +	⅛
19	13	USFoS 1.11e		10	16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
24⅞	16¾	USGyps 1.60	14	107	23¾	23⅛	23⅛—	⅜
27¼	22½	USGy pf1.80		1	25¾	25¾	25¾—	¼
9⅝	5¼	US Hom .16	28	159	8⅞	8⅝	9	
7⅞	3⅝	US Ind .20	32	76	6½	6¼	6⅜—	⅛
12¼	6⅞	USLeasg .28	7	18	11	10⅞	10⅞	
3⅝	2	US Rltylnv		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34⅝	19⅝	US Shoe 1.05	10	144	32⅝	32¼	32⅜—	⅜
89	65	US Stl 2.80	8	453	79¾	78⅝	79 —	½
22⅛	19⅝	US Tobac 1	11	5	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛+	¼
60½	46⅝	UnTech 2.30	8	74	59¼	58⅞	58⅞—	⅜
17	14⅛	UniTel 1.12	10	154	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
2⅜	1¼	UniTel wt		10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
22½	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		2	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
24½	22	UnTel pf1.50		10	23½	23⅛	23⅜+	¼
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .05e	12	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
15⅛	13	Univar Cp	6	12	13	12½	12½—	½
24½	18½	UnLeaf 1.12	7	6	21¾	21½	21½—	⅛
13⅝	10	UOP		24	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
48⅛	39⅛	Upjohn .96	19	x410	43⅝	42⅛	42⅛—	⅜
15¼	11⅜	USLIFE .32	6	62	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
11⅜	9⅝	UslifeF .96a	11	1	10½	10½	10½—	¼
29¾	24⅛	USM stp1.20	9	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜—	⅛
34⅝	27¾	USM pf2.10		1	34¼	34¼	34¼—	¼
56¾	46⅜	Utahlnt .6	13	270	57	55⅝	56 —	⅜
31	27⅜	UtahPL 2.40	8	54	30¼	29⅞	29⅞—	¼
31⅞	29⅛	UtPL pf2.80		15	30¾	30⅝	30¾ +	⅛
29⅞	19⅝	UV Ind 1b	5	8	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜+	⅛
		V						
18½	13⅞	Vallyind .80	5	27	17⅞	17	17⅝+	⅛
17⅛	12	Varian .20	13	94	15⅝	15	15⅛—	½
21⅜	15½	Veeder .80	22	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		5	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
7	4⅜	Venice .20	300	5	6	6	6	
14¼	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		15	13¼	13¼	13¼	
31	20¾	Vetco Offsh	7	95	24	23⅛	23⅛—	¾
28⅜	23⅝	VF Cp 1.10	9	5	24¼	24⅛	24⅛—	⅜
11⅞	7⅛	Viacom Inf	12	13	9⅞	9¾	9⅞—	⅛
7½	3⅞	Victor Comp		6	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
14⅞	12⅝	VaEPw 1.18	7	585	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
80	72¼	VaEP pf7.45		z160	76	75	75 —	1
30¼	27⅞	VaEP pf2.90		11	29⅝	29½	29⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Vornado Inc	22	86	8⅛	7⅞	8 —	⅛
17⅞	11½	VSI Corp .65	6	9	16⅞	15⅞	16⅝+	⅜
42¼	30⅞	VulcMat 2	9	6	42	41⅝	41⅞	
		W						
46	41¼	WabR pf4.50		z20	45½	45½	45½	
25⅝	18⅛	Wachova .76	9	85	24	23⅝	23⅞—	⅛
5⅛	2¾	Wach Rlty		11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
16	12⅛	Walgreen 1	11	20	15⅝	15¼	15⅜—	⅛
24⅝	18⅝	WallBus .60	10	4	22	21⅞	21⅞	
19½	11⅛	WallMu .80a	8	20	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
16⅝	12⅝	WalMart .08	20	42	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	
19⅞	10¼	WangL .10	19	18	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
10⅝	8½	WardFd .47t	16	8	8¼	9⅛	9¼	
12½	8⅛	Warnaco .80		21	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	8	5	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞	
25	17½	WrnCom .60	46	121	24⅝	24¼	24⅜—	⅛
38½	30⅝	WarnerL .92	17	239	36⅛	35½	35⅝	
30⅝	16⅝	Warn S 1.20	17	27	29	28½	28⅞ +	⅛
20	18⅛	WashGs 1.88	10	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
15⅜	10⅝	WashNat .80	7	5	15¼	15	15¼+	¼
31⅛	29¾	WasN pf2.50		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
17⅜	12¼	WashSH 1	11	6	17⅝	17¼	17⅜+	⅛
22½	19½	WasWat 1.56	9	7	21	20¾	20⅞	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Waste Manf	9	11	8⅝+	8⅝	8⅝—	
35⅞	25	WatkinJ .32	13	20	30½	29⅞	29⅞—	⅜
7	4	Wean Unit	4	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅛	
19⅝	13⅞	Wea pf2 52k		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
9	5½	Weathrd .40	11	21	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
7⅝	3⅞	Webb Del E	13	27	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11¼	6¼	WellMcL .60	43	20	10⅛	9⅞	10 —	⅛
22⅝	19⅛	WelsMkt .72	9	18	22½	22¼	22⅜+	⅛
20⅝	15⅝	WellFgo .96	7	222	20¾	20	20⅛—	¼
8⅝	5⅝	WellFM .13e		5	7⅜	7½	7½	
15⅞	10	WescoF .70	8	7	15	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
41⅞	35	WstPtPep 2	10	30	42	41¾	41⅞—	⅛
11⅞	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	29	92	10	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
23⅛	17⅜	WnBnc 1.40	7	131	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
15⅛	11¾	WnNoA .20r	4	18	12⅞	12¾	12⅞+	⅛
13¾	6	Wn Pac Ind	11	260	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅞
18⅛	12¼	WnPubl .80b	6	28	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
19⅞	15⅝	WUnion 1.40	9	163	18⅛	17¾	18⅛+	⅛
63⅝	34	WnUn pf6		1	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
55	45	WnUn pf4.90		1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛—	¼
18⅝	13	WestgEl .97	8	470	16⅛	15¾	16	
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.50	11	73	42¼	41⅜	41⅞—	⅜
24⅜	16⅝	Weybrg 1.28	8	2	23½	23½	23½+	¼
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	31	431	48½	47¾	47⅞—	⅛
65⅞	55¼	Weyr pf2.80		42	65½	64⅞	64⅞—	¼
22⅝	18⅝	WheelFr .60	11	13	20⅛	20	20⅛—	⅛
23⅞	16⅛	WheelPit 511		9	20⅝	20¼	20¼—	¼
34¾	24¾	Whirlpool .80	16	166	30⅛	30	30⅛	
25½	18½	WhitCon .90	6	56	21⅞	21¼	21¼—	¼
9⅛	6¼	White Mot		211	7¾	7¼	7½—	¼
6⅞	3	Whittaker	39	189	6	5⅞	5⅞	
13⅛	9⅛	Wickes .25r		40	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
6⅝	4	WiebdtSt .28	13	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
29	24⅛	WillmsCos 1	5	531	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛—	⅛
7½	5⅜	WilshrO .10e	9	59	7⅛	6⅞	7	
41¾	38¼	WinnDx 1.44	15	87	39⅞	38¼	39⅞+	¼
9½	5⅛	Winnebago		119	8⅛	7¾	7⅝—	¼
30	24⅞	WiscEl 1.92	10	82	26⅝	26	26½	
19¾	17	WisGas 1.70	9	14	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
17⅞	16¾	WiscPL 1.52	9	30	17¼	17⅛	17¼+	¼
18⅛	16	WiscPS 1.38	8	20	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
29½	20½	Witco 1.20	11	4	27	26⅝	26⅝—	¼
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .07e	13	1	6¾	6¾	6¾ +	⅛
19½	13	Wometco .60	8	13	16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
10⅝	5½	WoodCp .05e	2	44	7¾	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
19½	13⅞	WoodPet .30	6	79	17½	17	17 —	½
27⅛	21¾	Wolwth 1.20	8	184	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜—	¼
39¼	32⅝	Wolw pf2.20		19	39	38½	38½—	¾
6⅝	4	World Airw	7	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
71⅞	64⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	10	13	67	66⅞	66⅞	
9½	5⅝	Wurltzr .05e	52	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
6⅞	2⅛	Wyly Corp		203	5	4¾	4⅞—	⅛
		X						
66⅝	50⅝	XeroxCp 1	17	3921	56	52¼	53⅝	2½
11⅜	7⅛	Xtra Inc	80	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
		Y						
10⅝	6⅛	Yates Ind		3	8⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
11⅜	9¼	YngSDr .15p	5	12	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
		Z						
25⅜	21	ZaleCorp .80	8	84	21¾	20½	20½—	1
20⅛	17⅞	Zale pfA .80		5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
14⅝	11⅛	Zapata .30b	3	35	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Zayre Corp	9	63	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
40⅝	23⅝	ZenithRad 1	26	198	36⅛	35⅜	35⅝—	⅜
14⅝	9⅛	Zurnind .40	12	39	13⅜	13½	13½—	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

These securities having been placed outside The Netherlands, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

SEK

Aktiebolaget Svensk Exportkredit

(Swedish Export Credit Corporation)
established in Stockholm, Sweden

Dfls 30,000,000

8¼% Bearer Notes 1976 due 1983

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN

April 2, 1976

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

BANK SANAYE IRAN

Bank Sanaye Iran
US $40,000,000

Five-Year Term Loan

Arranged by

Iran Overseas Investment Bank Limited (Iranvest)

Managed and Provided by

Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG
Société Générale
The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Limited
Wells Fargo Bank N.A.
Crocker National Bank
Rabomerica International Bank NV
International Mexican Bank Limited —Intermex—

Marine Midland Bank
Bayerische Vereinsbank International SA
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
Bankers Trust Company
Manufacturers Hanover Banque Nordique
Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord (Eurobank)

Agent Bank

Iran Overseas Investment Bank Limited (Iranvest)

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Tokyo Exchange

April 1, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	330	Matsu E. Wks.	624
Canon	386	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	145
Dai Nip. Print.	479	Mitsubi Corp.	435
Fuji Bank	330	Mitsui Co.	427
Fuji Photo	506	Mitsukoshi	479
Hitachi	200	Nippon Elec.	204
Honda Motor	728	Sharp	353
C. Itoh	323	Shiseido	1,100
Japan Air L.	1,760	Sony Corp.	2,730
Kansai EL P.	705	Sumitomo Bk.	333
Kao Soap	490	Taisho Marine	269
Kirin Brewery	392	Takeda Chem.	215
Komatsu	377	Tollin	164
Kubota	345	Tokio Marine	533
Matsu Ind.	627	Toray	155
		Toyota Motor	497

Market Summaries

April 1, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Xerox Cp	541,800	52⅝	—3
Norton Sim	338,200	20¾	— ½
Texaco Inc	242,7000	25⅞	— ⅞
Searle GD	221,600	17⅝	+ ⅜
StdOil Cal	204,6000	33	—1
Avco Corp	182,400	11⅞	+1⅛
Beat Food	160,600	23⅝	+ ¼
Exxon Cp	145,600	93⅝	— ⅛
Scott Paper	144,100	23⅛	
Gen Motors	138,7000	69⅞	—1
Transco Cos	138,800	11⅛	+ ⅜
Lilly Eli	131,300	0 53	—1
NLT Corp	128,000	20⅛	— ⅛
Merrill Lyn	124,200	30	— ⅜
StdOil Ind	120,600	46½	— ¾

	Today	Prev. day
Volume	17.91	17.52
Advances	576	890
Declines	831	559
Unchanged	432	422
Total Issues	1839	1872
New 1976 highs	50	52
New 1976 lows	16	15

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	1000.47	1003.31	987.72	994.10	5.35
20 Trn	207.53	208.48	205.33	206.90	— 1.07
15 Util	87.36	87.90	86.72	87.26	— 0.29
65 Stk	303.95	305.08	300.45	302.48	— 1.53

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Inds	116.19	114.20	115.03	—0.63
15 Rails	45.32	44.68	44.96	—0.24
60 Utils	46.50	45.85	46.20	—0.05
500 Stocks	103.24	101.50	102.24	—0.53

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Comp	54.76	54.44	5454	—0.26
Inds	61.02	60.80	60.90	—0.34
Trans	38.90	38.74	38.82	—0.17
Utils	35.79	35.71	35.76	—0.02
Finance	53.57	53.44	5347	—0.21

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Mar 31	135,169	355,630	963
Mar 30	127,468	357,571	833
Mar 29	149,872	401,975	906
Mar 26	137,012	359,012	1,172
Mar 25	160,884	430,832	2,069
Mar 24	219,939	539,764	1,852

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
N Kinny Cp	353,400	2	— ⅛
HoustOil M	102,300	47⅞	
Bergen Bru	63,400	16⅛	+1
Syntex Corp	60,500	30	— ½
BanstrCH Lt	56,800	10⅞	+1
Sambos Rst	53,400	17⅝	— ⅜
Gt Bas Pet	50,300	3⅝	+ ⅛
Can Oil Gas	41,500	11¼	
Nolex Cp	37,500	9½	—1⅛
Armin Cp	34,000	13¼	— ⅛

Approx total stock sales 2,690,000
Stock sales year ago 2,573,730

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
104.40	103.78	103.90	—.34

European Gold Markets

April 1, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	129.15	129.20	—0.40
Zurich	129.625	129.125	—0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	131.64	131.18	—0.72

U.S. dollars per ounce.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 1.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thurs.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.78¼	*.61
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.13	*.69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.37½	.25½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	212	200
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	87-90	82-84
Lead, spot, lb.	21	24½
Copper elec., lb.	68⅝	63⅝-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.4681	3.62
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.065	4.16
Gold N.Y., oz.	129.80	173.80
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	774.8	745.2

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

April 1, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
May	13.90	14.10	13.67	14.10-	14.02
July	14.10	13.65	14.10	14.00	14.00
Sep	13.70	13.97	13.60	13.94	13.89
Oct	13.68	13.95	12.59	13.90	13.88
March	13.60	13.80	13.55	13.80	13.78
May	13.62	13.85	13.51	13.75	13.75
July	13.60	13.80	13.35	N13.81	13.75
Sep	13.54	13.54	13.54	N13.80	— —
Sales: 4,359.					
WOOL No trades.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
May	70.90	71.15	70.35	70.40S	69.90
July	66.90	67.15	66.40	66.40S	66.00
Sep	63.90	64.00	63.20	63.20S	63.15
Dec	60.70	61.04	60.25	60.15S	60.20
Mar	59.00	59.25	58.80	58.40S	58.38
May	58.00	58.00	57.85	57.20	57.28
Sales: 1,564.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
April	63.90	63.90	63.80	64.80S	63.00
May	64.00	65.30	63.90	65.20S	63.40
July	64.80	66.00	64.90	66.00S	64.20
Sep	65.60	66.70	65.40	66.70S	65.00
Dec	66.70	67.80	66.40	67.70S	66.00
Jan	67.10	68.10	66.90	68.00S	66.30
March	67.70	69.00	67.50	68.70S	67.00
May	68.60	69.60	68.20	69.40S	67.70
Sales estimated: 6,822.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
April	9.60	9.62	9.45	9.46	9.50
May	13.30	13.31	12.85	12.85	13.22
Nov	5.30	5.36	5.25	5.25	5.23
March	6.20	6.30	6.05	A6.27	6.05
March	8.20	8.24	8.15	8.20	8.10
Sales: 3,432.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
April	406.00	410.00	406.00	413.70S	404.10
May	408.50	419.60	416.10	415.00S	405.30
July	413.00	421.00	410.60	419.50S	409.50
Sep	418.00	426.00	415.30	424.60S	414.50
Dec	427.50	435.00	424.50	433.30S	423.20
Jan	429.50	437.00	427.50	436.30S	426.10
Mar	435.50	443.50	433.00	442.10S	431.90
May	441.00	441.00	439.00	448.00S	437.70
July	445.50	453.60	445.50	453.90S	443.60
Sales estimated: 9,530.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
May	62.65	62.85	62.15	62.35	B62.60
July	64.70	64.70	63.90	64.20	64.35
Sep	66.30	65.55	65.75	65.75	B65.80
Nov	67.00	67.20	67.00	B66.75	B66.85
Jan	68.10	68.20	67.85	B67.70	B67.80
Sales: 275.					
COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
May	57.02	58.80	56.97	58.60	57.07
Jul	57.85	59.60	57.75	59.45	57.89
Oct	57.67	59.00	57.67	58.85	57.80
Dec	57.76	58.80	57.75	58.60	57.82
Mar	58.60	59.60	58.55	B59.45	58.65
May	59.65	59.65	59.65	B60.10	59.25
Sales: 3,750.					

GOLD (100-troy oz.)

April	128.60	129.20	128.20	129.00S	129.10
June	129.70	129.80	128.60	129.70S	129.70
Aug	129.70	130.40	127.60	130.50S	130.50
Oct	130.70	130.70	130.70	131.60S	131.60
Dec	132.80	132.80	131.70	132.70S	132.70
Feb	133.50	133.50	132.80	132.80S	133.80
April	134.60	134.60	134.50	134.90S	134.90
June	135.40	135.40	135.20	136.00S	136.00

Sales estimated 589.
A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

April 1, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
May	3.42	3.48	3.40½	3.46	3.44
Jul	3.49¾	3.55½	3.47½	3.54½	3.50
Sep	3.56	3.62	3.54	3.60½	3.58
Dec	3.66	3.73	3.65¼	3.71½	3.69
Mar	3.75	3.82	3.75	3.79½	3.78
CORN (5,000 bu)					
May	2.65½	2.65¾	2.64¼	2.65	2.65¾
Jul	2.69	2.69¼	2.67¾	2.69	2.69
Sep	2.67	2.67¼	2.65½	2.66½	2.67½
Dec	2.60½	2.61½	2.60	2.61	2.61½
Mar	2.67	2.67½	2.66	2.67½	2.67½
May	2.70	2.71	2.70	2.71	2.71
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
May	4.67¾	4.72½	4.66½	4.72	4.70
Jul	4.77	4.81	4.75	4.80½	4.78¼
Aug	4.81	4.84½	4.78¾	4.83¼	4.82¼
Sep	4.80	4.87¾	4.83	4.87¼	4.85¾
Nov	4.92	4.95	4.89½	4.95	4.92
Jan	4.98½	5.02	4.96¾	5.01½	4.99
Mar	5.08	5.09	5.04½	5.08¼	5.07
May	5.15¾	5.16	5.11½	5.15¾	5.14
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
May	16.00	16.20	15.85	16.19	16.12
Jul	16.20	16.39	16.11	16.37	16.34
Aug	16.30	16.47	16.21	16.43	16.40
Sep	16.40	16.48	16.28	16.42	16.40
Oct	16.42	16.35	16.31	16.53	16.42
Dec	16.55	16.68	16.444	16.62	16.55
Jan	16.64	16.70	16.53	16.70	16.65
Mar	16.75	16.75	16.63	16.75	16.70
May	16.75	16.81	16.75	16.81	16.80
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
May	130.90	131.60	130.50	131.50	131.000
Jul	133.60	134.20	132.40	133.70	133.80
Aug	134.70	135.50	134.50	135.00	135.20
Sep	136.00	135.60	135.80	136.50	135.80
Oct	137.00	138.00	136.80	138.00	138.00
Dec	139.00	139.50	138.50	138.80	139.30
Jan	—	—	—	141.50	142.000
Mar	—	—	—	143.00	143.00
May	—	—	—	145.00	145.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Apr	406.00	415.00	404.00	415.00	403.00
Aug	415.50	423.00	413.00	422.50	412.30
Oct	420.50	428.00	418.50	428.00	418.00
Dec	42620	434.00	425.00	433.00	423.50
Feb	431.50	439.50	430.50	439.50	429.00
Apr	437.00	445.70	436.50	445.70	435.20
Jun	443.00	451.50	442.50	451.50	441.20
Aug	45700	457.00	452.00	457.00	447.20
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Apr	40.40	40.77	39.87	40.55	40.47
Jun	44.00	44.40	43.37	44.22	44.20
Aug	44.22	44.90	44.05	44.50	44.80
Oct	44.30	44.85	44.10	44.75	44.60
Dec	44.85	44.90	44.35	[illegible]	
Feb	44.65	44.90	44.65	[illegible]	

Sales: April 2752; June 4878; [illegible] Oct 380; Dec 66; Feb 9.
Open interest: April 4501; [illegible] Aug 5316; Oct 1779; Dec 974; Feb [illegible]

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)				
Apr	46.40	46.82	45.85	[illegible]
Jun	47.60	48.05	47.17	[illegible]
Jul	47.05	47.42	46.60	[illegible]
Aug	44.25	44.75	43.90	[illegible]
Oct	41.45	41.85	41.05	[illegible]
Dec	41.25	41.80	40.90	[illegible]
Feb	40.80	41.35	40.65	[illegible]
Apr	39.45	39.45	39.10	[illegible]

Sales: April 1610; June 3047; [illegible] Aug 325; Oct 140; Dec 48; Feb [illegible] 3.
Open interest: April 2824; [illegible] July 2712; Aug 1010; Oct 899; [illegible] Feb 134; April 32.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)				
Apr	45.55	45.55	44.65	[illegible]
May	43.05	43.05	42.45	[illegible]
Jun	44.50	44.50	43.80	[illegible]
Sep	51.50	51.50	50.35	[illegible]
Nov	51.95	51.95	51.95	[illegible]
Dec	55.00	55.00	54.00	[illegible]

Sales: April 144; May 144; June [illegible] 45; Nov 1; Dec 18.
Open interest: April 516; [illegible] June 444; Sep 288; Nov 33; Dec 28.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)				
May	71.65	73.90	71.25	[illegible]
Jul	71.40	73.30	70.95	[illegible]
Aug	68.00	69.80	67.65	[illegible]
Feb	58.65	59.25	57.80	[illegible]
Mar	—	—	—	[illegible]

Sales: May 3425; July 3086; [illegible] Feb 126; March 0.
Open interest: May 3164; [illegible] Aug 1294; Feb 265; March 1.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)				
Jun	129.40	129.80	128.40	[illegible]
Sep	130.30	130.90	129.50	[illegible]
Dec	132.00	132.70	131.30	[illegible]
	134.30	134.50	133.20	[illegible]
Jun	136.10	136.90	135.10	[illegible]

Sales: June 1016 - Sep 145 - [illegible]
Marach 100 - June 50.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High
Amsterdam	102.40	102.20	[illegible]
Brussels	128.39	128.55	[illegible]
Frankfurt	156.54	156.94	[illegible]
London 30	398.60	402.40	[illegible]
London 500	173.93	175.13	[illegible]
Milan	79.24	80.39	[illegible]
Paris	106.10	108.20	[illegible]
Sydney	455.38	454.48	[illegible]
Tokyo (n)	338.42	340.53	[illegible]
Tokyo (o)	4581.82	4586.48	[illegible]
Zurich	296.90	296.30	304.80

(n) New. (o) Old.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5 -5⅛	3⅛-3⅜	⅝-1	8¾- 9¼
1 M.	5⅛-5¼	3⅛-3⅜	1⅛-1⅜	9⅜- 9⅝
3 M.	5½-5⅝	3⅛-3⅜	1⅝-1⅞	9¾-10
6 M.	6⅛-6⅜	3⅝-3⅞	2⅛-2⅜	10⅜-10⅝
1 Y.	6⅝-6⅞	4⅛-4⅜	3⅛-3⅜	11 -11⅛

London Commodities

April 1, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
May	177.75	174.25	174.50-174.75	176.50-176.60
Aug	177.50	173.50	174 -174.25	176 -176.20
Oct	175.50	173	173.60-173.75	175.25-175.50
Dec	176.25	172.25	173 -173.25	174.25-174.45
Mar	175	173	172.50-172.90	173.50-173.75
May	174	172.95	172 -172.90	173.10-173.90
Aug	173	172.25	171 -171.50	172.25-173.25
Lots: 4,254.				
COCOA				
Mar	835	812	823.50-824	806 -806.50
May	815	793	805 -805.50	788 -788.50
Jul	786	771	778.50-779	762 -762.50
Sep	760	742	752 -752.50	736.50-738
Dec	750	734	741.50-742	726 -728
Mar	736	725	731 -734	717 -718
May	730		726 -730	— —
Lots: 4,426.				
COFFEE				
May	1,037	1,000	1,036-1,038	975- 980
Jul	1,045	1,007	1,043-1,045	985- 990
Sep	1,054	1,016	1,054-1,055	997- 998
Nov	1,065	1,022	1,064-1,065	1,003-1,005
Jan	1,070	1,025	1,074-1,075	1,006-1,010
Mar	1,082	1,032	1,078-1,082	1,015-1,016
May	1,090	1,067	1,087-1,095	— —
Lots: 4,003.				

London Metals Market

April 1, 1976

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	739 - 741	710.50- 711.50
3 months	761 - 761.50	731.50- 732.50
Cathodes: spot	732 - 734	701 - 703
3 months	754 - 755	722 - 723
Tin: spot	3,685 -3,688	3,645 -3,655
3 months	3,703 -3,075	3,660 -3,665
Lead: spot	214.50- 215	206.50- 207.50
3 months	222.50- 223	214.50- 215
Zinc: spot	401 - 402	390.50- 391.50
3 months	414 - 414.50	403 - 403.50
Silver: spot	216.70- 217.10	212.50- 213
3 months	221.50- 221.60	217.30- 217.50

Paris Commodities

April 1, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
May	1,695	—	1,685-1,690	—27
Jul			1,695-1,705	—21
Aug	1,755	1,710	1,718-1,720	—42
Oct	1687	1,637	——1,633	—51
Nov	1,665	1,620	1,615-1,620	—65
Jan			1,625-1,630	—41
Mar			1,627-1,632	—59
May	1,695		1,630-1,635	—60
Lots: 240.				
COCOA				
April			710- 730	+10
May	736	725	729- 732	+10
Jul			725- 740	+10
Sep	724	712	720- 721	+12
Dec	687	674	680- 684	+ 8
Mar	669	—	670- 674	+ 8
May			660- 670	——

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	103½	104½
Ashland 8-87	95	96
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	104½	105½
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101¾	102¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93	94
BFCE 9-82	102½	103½
BFCE 8¾-83	99¼	100¼
B.N.P. 9½-81	103½	104½
Borregaard 8¾-86	96	97
British Gas 9-81	99¾	100¾
Broken Hill 10-90	103¾	104¾
Broken Hill 9½-87	103½	104½
Carrier 8-87	93¼	94¼
CNE 9¼-85	102	103
CN Rhône 10-80/8	104	105
Cons Food 7½-91	91½	92½
Conoco 8-86	100	101
Cont Tel 8¼-86	98	99
Copen Coun 7¾-87	86½	87½
Copen Tel 8½-86	98	99
Cut Ham 8-87	95¾	96¾
Dana 8-87	95	96
Denmark 9-82	105	106½
Denmark 7½-98	88	89
Dow Corn 8½-86	103½	104½
Dupont 7½-78	101¾	102¾
ECS 8¾-81	101½	102½
ECS 9¼-86	100½	101½
EIB 9½-85	102½	103½
Erap 9¾-85	102¼	103¼
Ericsson 9¼-85	103½	104½
Esso 7½-78	101½	102½
Esso 8-86 Nov	101	102
Eurofima 8½-83	100	101
First Chic 7-80	96½	97½
Gen Mills 8-86	99½	100½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104	105
Gould 9¾-83	102	103
Haas 8¾-86	101½	102½
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	101½	102½
Intl Util 8¼-82	98	99
Kimberley 8½-86	102½	103½
Michelin 9½-86	100½	101½
Michelin 7½-88	87½	88½
Miles 9¼-80	102½	103½
Modo 9½-83	99	100
Montreal 9¾-81	103	104
Montreal 9¼-83	99½	100½

Motorola 8-87	96½	97½
New Brunsw. 9-83	100½	101½
N.Zealand 9¼-92	102½	103½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	91	92
Norsk Hyd 9¾-85	102½	103½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99¾	100¾
Norway 9-80	103½	104½
Norway 8½-81	101	102
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	102½	103½
Oslo 9-88	99½	100½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103
Owens Corn 9-86	102½	103½
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101¼	102¼
Pac.Light 8-88	95¾	96¾
Pennwit 8-87	95¾	96¾
Prov. Quebec 9-83	99¾	100¾
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	90½	91½
Ralston 7½-87	96	97
Richardson 8¾-85	102½	103½
S.A.S. 8-85	92½	93½
Scanraff 8½-88	98½	99½
Scott 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
Seagram 9-83	102	103
SFE 9-83	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	100½	101½
Shell 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Skandin10¼-81	105½	106½
SNCF 9¼-81	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-80	102¾	103¾
St. Ind. 8½-88	101¾	102¾
S. Handels 9¼-86	99	99¾
Sybron 8-87	95½	96½
Tenneco 7½-79	100	101
Tenneco 7¾-87	91¾	92¾
Textron 7¾-87	91½	92½
Transocean 8-86	99¼	100¼
Transocean 7½-87	95½	96¾
Union Oil 7-79	99½	100½
Union Oil 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Utah 8-87	97¾	98¾
Volvo 9½-85	101½	102½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	77½	79½
Ashland 5-88	84	86
Beatrice 6¾-91	108	110
Beatrice 4½-92	94	96
Borden 6¾-91	104	106
Borden 5-92	93½	95½
BroadHale 4¾-87	77½	79½
Carnation 4-88	82	84
Chevron 5-88	106½	108½
Chrysler 4¾-88	64	66
Chrysler 5-88	69	71
Cont Tel 5½-88	81	83
Cumm In 6¼-88	88	90
Dart Ind 4¾-88	87	89
EastKodak 4½-88	125	127
Econ Lab 4¾-87	79½	81½
Firestone 5-88	93	95
Ford 6-86	99½	101½
Ford 5-88	87½	89½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83½	85½
Gen Food 4½-82	93	95
Gillette 4¾-82	85	87
Gillette 4¾-87	81½	83½
Gould 5-87	88½	90½
Gulf West 5-88	99	101
Honeywell 6-86	84	86
I.S.E. 6¼-89	79	81
ITT 4½-87	77½	79½
Komatsu 7¼-90	102½	104
Matsushita 6¾-90	108	110
Mitsui 7¼-90	102	103½
McDerm 4¾-87	132½	134½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	117½	119½
Nabisco 5¼-88	91	93
Owens Ill 4½-87	101	103
Penney JC 4½-87	88	90
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	104	106
R.C.A. 5-88	86	88
Revlon 4¾-83	114	116
Revlon 4¾-87	101	103
Sperry 4¼-88	98	100
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	80½	82½
Texaco 4¼-88	77½	79½
UnCarb 4¾-82	126	128
WarnLam 4½-87	92	94
WarnLam 4¼-88	83	85
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.42	91.10	106.86
Previous	100.39	91.09	106.57

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	44.90
Albert Heijn	112.50
Algembank	354
Amrobank	77.40
A'dam	80
Fokker	44.70
Heineken	141.70
H.V.A.	50.90
Holl-Am-H	87
Hoogovens	63
K.L.M.	118.50
Nation. Ned.	99.90
Pakhoed	132.20
Philips new	34.50
Robeco	196.70
Rolinco	147.70
Royal Dutch	125.20
Unilever	128
Van Ommer	228
VerMach	178.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,520
Brux-Lamb	2,210
Cock Ougree	924
Electrobel	6,100
GB-Inno-BM	1,750
Hoboken	4,025
Petrofina	5,600
Ph Gevaert	1,272
Soc Générale	2,505
Solvay	2,685
Un Minière	1,306

Frankfurt

AEG	99
BASF	169.70
Bayer	147.50
Commerzbk	205.40
Cont Gummi	110.50
Daimler	366
Deemag	186
DeutBank	322
DresdeBk	240
Hoechst	170
Gels Aktien	77.50
Hoesch	67.70
Karladt	435
Kaufhof	274
KHD	171.20
Lufthansa	93.10
Mannesmann	379
Metallgesell	274.20
Neckermann	96.20
Rheinstahl	113.50
RWE new	158
Schering	352
Siemens	304
Thyssen	140.50
Veba	117.10
Volkswagen	150

London

Anglo-Am	2.47
Augo-Am cp	£20.00
Barclay Bk	2.80
Beecham Gr	3.59
BICC	1.78
Boots	1.34
Bowater	1.95
Brit-Am Tob	3.60
Brit Oxyg	0.60
Brit Pet	6.10
Burmah	0.35
CadburySc	0.58
Charterod	1.23
Courtaulds	1.46
Daggafont	0.06
DeBeer D	2.05
Decca Rec	2.62
Distillers	1.44
Dunlop	0.86
E Mostline	2.54
GEC	1.55
FreeStGed	£13⅞
GKN	3.47
Glaxo Gr	3.80
Gold Fields	[illegible]
Gt Un Sr	[illegible]
Guinness	[illegible]
Hawker-Sidd	[illegible]
Hudson Bay	[illegible]
Imp Chem	[illegible]
Imps	[illegible]
Mark & Sper	[illegible]
MetalBox	[illegible]
Nichols	[illegible]
Plessey	[illegible]
Rand Mines	[illegible]
Rank Org.	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]
R.T.Z.	[illegible]
Shell	[illegible]
Thorn (A)	[illegible]
Tube Invest	[illegible]
Union Carb	[illegible]
Vickers	[illegible]
War L3½	[illegible]
West Deep	[illegible]
West Drief	[illegible]
West Hold	[illegible]
West Min	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]
ZCI	[illegible]

Milan

Bastogi	[illegible]
Erba	[illegible]
Erc Marelli	[illegible]
Fiat	[illegible]
Finsider	[illegible]
Generali	[illegible]
IFI	[illegible]
Italgas	[illegible]
Italsider	[illegible]
LaRinas	[illegible]
Montedis	[illegible]
Olivetti	[illegible]
Pirelli	[illegible]
Snia Viscr	[illegible]
Terni	[illegible]

Paris

Air Liquide	[illegible]
Allimentaire	[illegible]
BSN	[illegible]
Carrefour	[illegible]
Cim Lafarge	[illegible]
Citroën	[illegible]
Cie Bancaire	[illegible]
CFP	[illegible]
CGE	[illegible]
CCF	[illegible]
Ferodo	[illegible]
Imétal	[illegible]
L'Oréal	[illegible]
Mach Bull	[illegible]
Michelin	[illegible]
Moët-Henn	[illegible]
Moulinex	[illegible]
Paribas	[illegible]
PUK	[illegible]
Penarroya	[illegible]
Perrier	[illegible]
Peugeot	[illegible]
Rh Poulenc	[illegible]
Sacilor	[illegible]
St Gobain	[illegible]
Suez	[illegible]
Télémécan	[illegible]
Thomson	[illegible]
Usinor	[illegible]

* Ex Rts.

Zurich

Alusuisse	[illegible]
Buehrle	[illegible]
B Boveri	[illegible]
Ciba-Geigy	[illegible]
Cr Suisse	[illegible]
Fischer	[illegible]
HofRochN	[illegible]
Nestlé	[illegible]
Sandoz	[illegible]
Sté B Suisse	[illegible]
Sulzer	[illegible]
U.B. Suisse	[illegible]

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

M E.W

MAKITA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.

(A Japanese Company)

3,300,000 Shares of Common Stock

The above shares have been placed by the undersigned

YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) LIMITED ROBERT FLEMING & CO. LIMITED
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V. JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY LIMITED

2nd April, 1976.

مطابق للأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 1

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		AAR Cp .20	15	1	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
		AAV Cos .28	5	12	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜+	¼
		AbrdMf .40b	23	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		Action .5e	7	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
		Adam Russl	14	4	5	5	5	
		AdobeOil .16	19	6	11½	11⅜	11½	
		A&EPlast P	7	16	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
		Aegis Corp	10	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Aeronca Inc	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		AIC Photo		5	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
		Alken Ind	8	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		AirpxEl .40a	8	9	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
		Alaska Airl	4	10	5½	5½	5½	
		Alba Waldn	6	3	3⅛	3	3 —	¼
		Alcolac .15e	8	10	8	8	8 —	⅛
		Alleghy Airl		27	5⅝	5½	5½	
		AllegA wtO		3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
		AllegA wtN		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
		AllianT .36e	4		5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
		AlldArt Ind		9	1½	1½	1½	
		AlldThr 1.40	7	3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
		Altamil .10e	6	7	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛
		Altec Corp	15	3	1½	1½	1½	
		AlterFds .58	7	5	9	9	9 —	⅛
		AMAX wt		13	11⅞	11	11⅛—	⅜
		AHessLL wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
		AmBiltrt .50	7	1	7	7	7	
		AmBusP .26	13	13	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
		ACenMfg wt		5	¼	¼	¼	
		A GerPd .34	6	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	
		Amint Pict	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	¼
		A Israel .25r	5	8	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	
		AMaizeA .40	4	9	13⅞	13¾	13¾—	⅛
		AMaizeB .40	4	6	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
		AmMot Inns		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		AmPetrol 2	9	8	33¼	32⅞	33¼+	⅛
		A Precs .20a	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
		A SafEq .11t	8	37	6½	6⅜	6½+	¼
		AmSci Eng	19	17	11¾	11¼	11½	
		AmTech Ind	388	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		AmTrain Sv	19	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
		AmUtilS .72		16	9¼	9	9¼+	¼
		AMIC Cp	12	10	16½	16⅛	16½—	⅛
		Anglo C .12e	8	2	2½	2½	2½	
		Anken .12	11	38	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	½
		Anthony .19t	9	7	8¼	8	8	
		Aquit Ca .39	17	1	21	21	21 +	½
		Ariz CL .10e	31	1	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
		ArmInCp .12	5	22	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
		Arrow Elect	7	9	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
		Arundel		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Arwood .40a	5	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
		Asamera .25	7	24	8⅞	8⅝	8¾—	⅛
		Askin Svc	5	1	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
		Aspro .50a	6	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
		Atalante	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
		ATI Inc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		AtlcoMtg wt		6	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
		Atl Richf wt		26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		Atlas CM B	18	5	5½	5½	5½	
		Atlas Cp wt		42	2½	2½	2½	
		AugatInc .15	18	15	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
		Austral Oil	13	48	14	13½	13½—	⅛
		Auto Train	14	9	9½	9⅜	9½—	⅛
		AutoBldg		1	4	4	4	
		Autmat Rad	7	45	9¼	8⅞	9⅛+	¼
		AutmSvc .20	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		AVEMC .07	7	7	3⅝	3½	3½	
		AVX Corp	11	169	8	7½	7¾—	½
		Aydin Cp	11	1	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
		B						
		BakerM .15t	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		BaldorEl .20	7	10	11	11	11 —	¼
		BaldwS .32a		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
		BanFd 1.12e		3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
		BangPun wt		4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
		BanstrCH Lt	14	438	11⅛	10⅝	10¾+	⅜
		Banner .06	6	3	5⅛	5	5	
		Barclay .04	75	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
		BercoCa .12	8	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
		Barnes Eng		2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
		Barry R .24t	9	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
		BarryWr .40	8	42	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅝
		Berth Sp .30	9	7	3½	3	3 —	½
		Baruch Fost	25	1	1½	1½	1½	
		Barwick ET		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Bell Ind .08	9	35	3½	3⅜	3½	
		BelsctR .06t	19	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
		Benrus Crp	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Berg Ent		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
		Berg Bruns	21	435	15⅞	15	15⅝+	½
		Brg B pf.75		97	26⅜	25½	26½+	1⅛
		Bertea n	7	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
		BervenC .12		40	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
		BethCp .20e	18	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		Beverly Ent	28	11	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
		Bic Pen .36	11	11	12¾	12¼	12¾+	¼
		BigDal .20e	9	30	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛+	⅜
		BinnySm .72	7	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
		Blount .16e	8	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
		Bluebird Inc	6	30	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		Bodin Ap .40	9	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
		BowVall .10	77	114	20	19	20 +	½
		BradRa .15e	5	61	12½	12¼	12⅜+	¼
		BradfdC .20	7	41	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
		Brascan A 1	3	29	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
		BraunEn .60	12	12	22	22	22 +	⅛
		BrewerC .80	11	10	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅛
		BrooksP .28	5	5	11½	11½	11½	
		BrownCo wt		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
		BrnF A .52b	8	5	13½	13½	13½	
		BRT RI .30e		3	1	1	1 +	⅛
		BRT Rlf wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		BTU Eng	23	2	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
		Buehler Cp	8	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		Bundy 1.08	10	6	15¾	15¾	15¾	
		Burgess Ind	8	16	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
		BurnsInt .60	8	7	10⅝	9⅞	10	
		ButlerInt .50	6	17	14½	14	14⅛—	⅜
		Buttes G Oil	7	96	23½	23	23¼—	⅛
		C						
		Cablcom Gn	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		Caldor .25	10	13	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
		Calcomp		31	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
		Cal Life Cp	5	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
		Camco Inc	7	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		CaChbA .25e		7	4 7-16	4 7-16	4 7-16	
		CdnExp GO	70	34	3¼	3 3-16	3 3-16—	1-16
		Cdn Homstd	17	7	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
		CdnHydr .25	6	1	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
		CdlnPA .50	6	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
		CdnMarc .20	6	24	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
		Cdn Merrill	20	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		CdnOcc .50e	8	5	11⅞	11¾	11⅞+	⅛
		Cdn SuprOil	10	8	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞—	⅛
		Canoga .10e	36	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		Capehart Cp		30	2⅛	2¼	2¼—	⅛
		CapitlFd .16		25	3½	3	3 —	½
		Carbon .80a	5	34	21½	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
		Caressa .20	7	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		Carnal 1.40	14	43	69⅝	68⅞	69 +	¾
		CaroPlpt 1	7	7	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
		Carr wt		4	7-16	⅜	⅜—	1-16
		Carrols Dev		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		Castle AM 1	4	17	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
		Castleton In	9	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Cavitrn .10e	10	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
		CentSec .35e		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		Century Fac	16	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
		Cenvill Com		10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		CerM pf2.25		39	20¼	20	20 —	¼
		Certron Cp		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		ChadMill .40	16	6	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
		Champ Hom		281	5⅜	5⅛	5¼—	⅛
		Chartr Med	6	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
		CHB Food	4	7	8	8	8 —	¼
		Chem Exp	7	1	3	3	3	
		ChiRivt 1.60	13	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
		Chieftn Dev	28	25	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
		Child World	10	12	17	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
		Christian Co	36	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		Cinerama		3	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
		Circle K .32	6	27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		Citation .40		2	7¼	7	7¼+	¼
		CityGsFl .60	5	10	8	8	8 +	¼
		CK Pet .10e	10	49	15⅞	15	15⅞+	1¼
		ClarkC .10e	8	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
		Clarkson .16	7	1	9¼	9¼	9¼—	¼
		Clausng .48a	4	2	10	10	10 +	¼
		Clopay .12e	389	34	7⅝	7	7⅝+	½
		CMI Corp	5	14	4	3¾	4	
		CMI Inv wt		14	7-16	⅜	⅜—	1-16
		Coachm .20e	11	76	30⅞	30½	30⅝—	⅛
		ColeNat .60	8	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
		Coleman .52	16	15	18¼	18¼	18¼	
		Coldn Coml		14	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
		CombE .05r	11	78	18½	17½	18 —	⅜
		Cominco 3e	9	6	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	
		Com Grp .14	5	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
		ComAll .30a	8	16	13⅝	13	13	
		ComWtt .60	5	x41	16	15⅞	15⅞+	½
		Comdor .5M		15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		CoPsycC .30	7	3	9	9	9	
		Compac Cp		21	3⅛	3	3	
		Compo Ind		21	6½	5⅞	5⅞—	⅜
		CompuDyn	9	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Conchem .40	19	12	12⅝	12	12¼—	⅛
		Concrd Fab	5	8	15⅛	15	15⅛	
		Condec Crp	4	11	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
		Connlly Con	6	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
		Conroy .05e		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
		Con Oil Gas	11	337	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝—	⅛
		Cons Ref .60	12	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		Consyne Cp	18	33	8½	8⅜	8½—	⅛
		Cont Mater	62	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Cont Tel wt		3	¼	¼	¼	
		Cook Ind .40	3	232	17½	15⅝	15⅝—	2
		CookPV .40	6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
		Cooper Jar		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		Cordon Intl	14	187	4⅝	3⅝	4¼+	½
		Corenco .80		7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
		CorrBk 1.20	9	11	22½	22¼	22½+	⅜
		Cosco Inc		5	3¾	3¼	3¾	
		Courtld .11e		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
		Craig .05a	8	39	13⅝	13¼	13¼—	¼
		CramrE .13t	500	3	5	5	5 —	⅛
		Crest Foam		5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
		Cross AT .92	13	4	33¾	33⅝	33¾+	⅛
		CrowlM .50a	5	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
		CwnCPt .60r	4	2	23	23	23 —	¼
		CRS Des .12	6	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
		CrutcR .55e	8	16	6	6	6	
		CSE Cp .40	8	2	8½	8½	8½+	⅜
		Cubic Cp .22	10	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		D						
6	3⅝	Damson Oil	19	75	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
20	12¾	Danielin .14	7	53	17½	17¼	17⅜	
43½	32⅞	Dala Dcuml	6	5	37⅝	37¼	37¼—	⅝
11⅞	4⅝	Dataprod	11	112	9¾	9½	9⅝—	⅛
7¼	5½	DayMin .18e		7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14½	9⅛	Del Labs .28	8	5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	¼
1¼	7-16	DeltaCp Am		2	1	1	1	
9	6⅝	DelInFd .54	5	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
10⅞	7	DenTal Ez	10	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
2⅜	1⅛	DeRose Ind		5	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
8⅞	3⅜	Dev Cp Am	11	108	8½	8¼	8¼	
8⅞	4⅞	Diglcon Inc	6	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1¾	11-16	Diodes Inc		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
16	11¾	Diversey .56	6	32	12	11⅞	12 +	¼
10½	6⅛	Dixilyn .30e	4	10	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
37⅞	32	Dome Petrl	11	18	35⅝	35¼	35¼—	⅝
18¼	9	Donkeny .30	5	6	15⅛	15	15	
7⅝	7⅛	Donkeny wi		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
14⅞	9⅝	DowneyS .40	6	16	14	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
18¼	16	DrexUtl 1.20		4	16½	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
14	10¼	DrgFair .48	6	17	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
23⅝	17	DuplxPd .80	5	13	19⅛	18½	19 +	½
9⅝	5⅝	DurTst .25b	10	1	9	9	9 +	⅛
6⅛	2½	Dynictn .66e	11	29	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
8½	3⅝	DynAmer	8	52	6¼	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		E						
2¼	1	Eagle Cloth		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9¼	6⅝	ErlScheb .40	11	31	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
17½	13¾	EarthRes 1	6	28	15⅝	15	15 —	⅛
34⅞	30⅝	EasonO .10r	17	9	32⅞	32⅛	32⅝+	⅜
10¼	6	Ecodyne	10	17	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	¼
35⅞	22½	Edgilon .50r	6	15	28⅝	28⅜	28½+	⅛
4¼	2¼	Edmos Cp		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9⅜	7⅛	Edo Corp	8	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
20⅞	9¼	Edwrds .40a	5	16	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅜
7½	3¼	EsanM .20a	6	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9½	4⅞	EnrnhPh .18	6	24	9¼	8⅝	8⅝—	⅝
9⅛	4¼	ElcorCh .82e	10	30	8¼	8	8¼	
6⅝	4½	El Hose .30r	13	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4⅛	1⅜	ElAudD .21t		12	2⅞	2¾	2⅞—	¼
16⅛	7⅛	ElecEng .36	7	3	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Elect Resch		2	2	2	2 —	⅛
18⅝	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	15	x1	17	17	17 —	⅛
14⅞	10¼	ELT .10e	9	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
8½	6½	ErnstEC .48	5	8	8¼	8¼	8¼+	¼
2⅛	1⅛	Ero Ind	27	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
11⅝	4⅝	EsqRad .30e	6	2	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
8⅞	6⅝	EssexCh .24	6	8	7¾	7½	7½—	¼
3	2⅛	EtzLav .09e	5	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅝	7¼	EvanAr .10r	8	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3½	Execuln .23t	25	9	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
		F						
7⅝	4	Fab Ind	7	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
6¼	4⅝	Fablen .40	.48	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
11⅝	10	FabriCtr .12	8	5	11	11	11	
5⅛	3⅝	Fairfld Nob		18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
41¼	28⅝	FalconS .80	6	48	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞+	⅜
3⅛	1⅝	Family Rec	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
2⅞	1¼	Fash Fabric		13	2	2	2	
4¼	2	FDI Inc .01e		35	4	3⅞	3⅞	
13¼	11	FedRlty 1.24	11	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5¼	4⅛	Fed Resrces		93	5¼	5	5⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Fibrebrd wt		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
5⅞	3½	Fidelco Gth		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅜	15-16	Fields Plast		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
10⅛	5¼	Filmwy .85t	10	54	9⅝	9¼	9⅜—	⅛
7⅝	5½	FinGen .36b	8	21	7¼	7	7 —	⅛
7½	5⅛	FtConn .68e	9	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	FstHrt pf.50		1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
1½	½	FstRlty Inv		10	1	1	1	
8⅞	5⅝	FstSLSh .12		11	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
17	9¼	FlschrP .48t	7	9	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
15⅞	13½	FitchbG 1.38	8	5	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Flagg Ind		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	2½	Flagstaff	7	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	Flavorland	4	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅜
3⅞	2⅝	FlaRck .10e	56	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
35⅞	23¼	FlukeJ .72t	11	2	33¼	33¼	33¼—	¼
18½	13¼	Fly Dia Oil	6	56	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Foodrm .28e	4	13	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
8⅞	4	Forest City		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
12⅞	8⅛	FoxStaP .40	9	24	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
3½	1⅝	Franklin Rl		5	3⅛	3½	3½	
10⅝	6⅝	FrankNu .32	9	9	9⅝	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
21⅞	17½	Fresnillo .40	7	6	20⅝	20½	20¼+	⅛
3	1½	Friend Frst	14	2	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
10½	8½	Frigtmp .55t	8	30	10	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
17⅝	12⅝	Frigitronic	26	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
3¾	1¾	FrontAir wt		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
		G						
7⅛	4	Galaxy Cpt	12	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
10½	7	Garan .44b	7	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
3⅞	2¼	Garcia Corp		13	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Gaylord Nat		60	5⅛	4⅞	5 —	⅛
36½	25⅞	Gearhart .48	8	24	35	34⅝	35 +	½
1½	⅝	Gen Buildrs		3	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
4¼	1¼	G Housewar	9	11	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4¼	1⅝	Gen Resrch	5	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1¼	⅝	Gen Resrcs		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Genge Inc	10	18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
2	1¼	Genisco Tch	10	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4⅝	1⅝	Geon Ind		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅞	2½	Gerber Sci		2	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅞	14¼	GiantFd .80	5	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	GiantYel .40	96	30	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝+	⅛
4	1⅜	GIT Corp wi	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10¼	2½	Gladdidng Cp		26	8⅝	8½	8½	
5⅝	2½	Glasrock Pr	46	30	4⅝	4	4⅛+	¼
43	37⅜	Glatfelter 2	7	13	45½	44⅝	44⅝—	1
13½	6⅝	GlenDis .23t	10	8	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
14⅞	9½	Glosser .30	8	19	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
7	5⅛	Glover .10e	17	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Gldblatt .24	16	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Golden Cycl	180	3	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
1⅜	⅝	Goldfield Cp	50	45	1⅛	1	1	
4⅞	2½	GoodLS .07r	94	12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝—	⅛
7½	2⅜	Goodrich wt		34	7⅝	7	7	
19⅝	15	GormR .90b	7	2	17	17	17 —	¼
1⅝	⅝	GouldInc wt		42	7-16	5-16	5-16—	1-16
4⅛	3	GouldIT .42e		12	3½	3½	3½	
9	6¼	GrandAu .20	9	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Gt Am Ind	4	4	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	GtBasin Pet		353	3⅝	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
37⅞	28⅞	Gt Lk Ch .24	16	19	35	34	34¼—	½
6⅞	2⅝	Greenman	10	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6½	5⅝	GreerHy .12	5	4	5⅝	5½	5½—	¼
7¼	4⅝	GREIT .40	6	3	7	7	7	
4⅝	2⅝	Greyhd C	26	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8½	5	GRI Cp .40	24	34	6¼	6	6 +	⅛
12⅞	10	GrossTic .90	8	6	11¼	10⅞	11¼+	⅜
8⅛	6⅛	Grow C .32b	9	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1½	1⅛	GSC En .42c	16	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2	¾	GTI Corp		1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
7⅝	3¼	Gifstrm LD		23	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
		H						
9⅞	6⅝	HallsMot .46	6	6	9¾	9½	9½—	¼
7⅝	3⅝	Hampin Ind	7	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
14	10¼	Hanovr Petr	28	178	14	14	14	
12¼	8⅛	HanvrSh .55	5	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
4	2⅛	HanvrSq Rlt		1	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
21⅛	17	Harland .32	12	12	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅜
27	18⅝	Harmn .20b	7	5	24⅝	24½	24½—	¼
14⅝	10⅛	HartzM .10e	14	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
1⅛	⅜	Harvey Grp		2	1	1	1	
8⅝	3½	Hasbro Ind	8	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
8⅝	6¼	Hasting .40a	5	1	8	8	8 —	¼
		HealthCh n	10	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3¼	1⅝	Helnick .05e	9	6	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
2⅝	1	Helimn Mtg		19	1¼	1¼	1¼	
15⅛	8¼	Her Mai .48	6	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Highind Cap		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13¼	9⅝	Hiptrnic .20	13	8	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅛
3½	2	Holly Corp	5	47	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7½	4⅝	Horn Hardrt	74	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	Hosp Mtr In	71	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
13⅞	11¼	HotelIn 1.40	10	1	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	HousRon .30	9	3	7½	7½	7½	
7¾	5	House Vi .32	7	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾—	¼
47⅞	32⅛	HouOilM .80	222	585	48	46	46⅞—	⅝
7⅝	3¼	Howell .05e	4	13	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5⅝	4	HuckMfg .20	10	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Hudson Gen		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞	
9⅝	6	Huffman .40		44	9	8½	9 +	⅜
23⅛	17⅝	HuskyO .80	6	5	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞—	⅛
5⅞	4	Hycel Inc	27	18	4⅞	4¼	4¼—	¼
31⅞	24½	HygradFd 1	6	1	30	30	30 +	⅛
		I						
10¼	7¼	ICM R 1.16e	13	9	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	
25⅝	22¼	ImpOil A .80	12	76	24½	24¼	24¼	
20⅛	9	Incoterm A	14	24	17⅝	17¼	17⅜—	⅛
2¼	1½	Inflight Svc	5	2	2	2	2	
2⅛	13-16	Instrum Sys		138	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
24	8	InsSy pf.25e		7	13⅝	13	13⅝	
3⅝	1⅜	Integrt Res	8	30	3	3	3	
5	2¼	Intrmedco	7	8	4½	4½	4½	
12⅞	5¼	IntlAlum .30	8	5	11½	11⅜	11½+	¼
2	1¼	Intl Banknot	8	162	2	1⅞	2	
23	18⅝	Int Cour .24	15	174	20⅞	20½	20⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1¾	Int Foodsvc		6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
2⅝	1⅝	InFuneral S	5	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	1⅞	Int Proftins		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅛	1¼	Int Stretch		5	2⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
36	27⅜	IntSyCon .25	8	14	29½	29¼	29¼—	⅛
1½	½	Interphoto		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
10⅝	9⅝	Interpool	6	13	11⅛	11	11	
11⅝	5	Interway Cp		33	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	½
14⅝	9¼	InvDivers A	9	5	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜
3⅞	2⅜	InvDivers B	8	5	3½	3½	3½	
5⅞	4	InvestRlt Tr		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9¾	6⅞	IroqBrd .16	10	7	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Irvinlnd .16t	6	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7⅞	6⅛	IsralD 1.29e		3	8	8	8 +	⅛
1⅝	¾	ITI Corp	25	2	1	1	1	
		J						
8½	4½	Jamswy .11t	6	12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅝	9½	Jeannet .20b	6	18	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	18	16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
20⅞	15⅞	John Pd .30	12	32	17⅝	17	17 —	⅝
4½	3⅛	Juniper Pet	12	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
3⅞	2⅝	Jupiter Ind		2	3½	3½	3½	

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		K						
8⅝	3⅝	K Tel In .15e	15	2	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
13⅛	8	Kaisrlnd .26	5	117	12⅝	12	12⅛+	⅛
⅞	⅛	Kavanau		3	9-16	9-16	9-16—	⅛
28⅛	12⅞	Kewanee .48a	9	161	26	24⅝	25⅛—	⅜
3⅛	1⅝	Key Co		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
9	5⅝	Keystlnd .30	5	4	8½	8½	8½	
2	1⅛	Kin Ark Crp	10	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4	1⅛	King Opticl		33	2⅛	2	2 —	¼
8⅝	4⅞	Kingstip .20	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
41⅝	19⅛	Kirbyln 22c	5	10	20	20	20 —	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Kit Mfg		1	4	4	4 +	⅛
18½	10½	KnickT .05e	7	15	17⅝	17	17⅛—	⅜
15⅞	9½	KohnStr .10	7	17	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
		L						
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	5	15	4	3⅞	4	
11¼	7	LafyRad .26	10	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1¼	Lake Shore	4	6	2 7-16	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .20	13	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	La QuintaM	8	1	8½	8½	8½	
2⅞	1⅝	LaTour Bck	27	14	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	LeaRon .28a	7	21	8½	8½	8¼—	⅛
17⅝	15⅛	LeeEntr .44	11	3	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
14	6⅝	Leigh Pr .40	9	20	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	5¼	LewisBF .24	6	2	6½	6½	6½	
10	5⅜	Liberty Fab	9	4	9	8¾	8¾—	⅛
7¼	4	Lightolr .08e	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4	Lilli Ann .22	8	36	6¼	5⅞	5⅞—	1
3¼	1½	LilyLynn A	6	3	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Lincoln Am	19	7	3½	3½	3½	
3	1¾	LodgeS .12e	6	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅞	4⅞	LoewThe wt		48	8¼	7⅞	8⅛—	⅛
3	1⅝	Logistic .08e		6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅞	9	LaGenSv .74	7	2	10	10	10 +	⅛
2¼	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		6	2	2	2	
7⅛	4⅛	Lundy Elec	15	2	5	5	5 —	⅛
4⅝	1	Lynch Corp		13	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
		M						
1¼	⅝	Macrod Ind		52	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
15⅝	13¼	Me PbS 1.32	6	7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
5½	4	MansfT .07r	71	7	4⅝	4½	4½—	¼
2	1 3-16	Marlnduq B	52	20	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16+	1-16
24½	19⅝	MarkCtl .20	6	12	20⅝	20¼	20½—	⅛
10⅛	5⅞	Marlene Ind	5	3	9⅛	9	9⅛+	¼
5⅞	3⅝	Marshall Fd		5	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
8¼	4¾	Marshal Ind	6	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
32¼	21	MarlPr .50e	8	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
10⅛	6⅞	Masind .20e	9	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
37⅞	23⅝	Masnelin .30	6	3	28½	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
7⅝	4	MaulBro .12	7	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
5⅝	3⅝	McCulO .27t	25	105	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
19	13⅝	McDonh .70	5	4	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	¼
2⅞	1¼	McKeon Cn		12	2	2	2 —	¼
2⅞	1⅝	MDC Corp	8	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
8	5⅝	Medalst .40b	7	3	7	7	7	
2¼	15-16	Medaln Grp		10	1⅝	1¼	1⅝+	⅛
8¼	5⅞	Medenco .12	7	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
19½	14¼	MediaGn .34	9	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
17	7⅝	Megolnt .16	6	6	14½	14¼	14¼—	½
16⅝	11½	Mem Co .80	5	4	13¼	13⅛	13½	
3⅝	1¼	Mich Genl	6	20	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
17¼	13¼	MichSug 1a	2	6	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
9⅞	5½	Micklbry .16	7	15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
8	3½	Midld Co .10		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
15⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	7	3	13½	13½	13½+	⅛
20½	15	Milgo Elect	8	7	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	½
51	29¼	MillerWo .40	13	40	50⅛	49½	49⅞—	1⅛
19⅞	12⅛	Mil Roy .20e	13	7	19⅝	19	19 —	¼
30½	17¾	MoPac 1.20	8	7	30	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
24⅞	14⅞	Mitchll 1.57t	7	10	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
6¼	3½	Mite Cp .16	8	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
7⅞	4	Modern Md	5	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14½	6⅛	Molycrp wt		19	13	12⅝	13	
5	3⅝	MtgGth .42e		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
18⅛	14⅞	MtVMll 1.20	13	5	15½	15½	15½	
6⅝	4½	Mov Star .32	9	7	7⅛	6⅞	7 +	⅛
2⅜	1	Movielab	7	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	
16½	11¾	MPB Co .70	5	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	23	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
		N						
7	3⅝	Napco .06e	7	11	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	NardaM .20	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
25	12¼	Nat CSS	11	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	N Distr .16e	5	5	7¼	7	7	
2⅛	13-16	NatHlin Ent	11	16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2⅜	1	Natlnd wt		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
2⅜	1¾	NKinney Co		3394	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
11⅞	6	Na Paragn	8	75	11½	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
13	7⅝	Nat Patent	69	111	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Nat Silver	17	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	Nat System	12	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
19⅛	18⅝	NatwHo .28	14	9	18½	18	18 —	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Nelson LS	7	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅜	NestLM .10e		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
34½	23¼	NENuclr .40	14	9	30	30	30 +	⅛
1⅝	½	New Idria	11	7	1	1	1	
3¼	2	Newpark Rs	12	13	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
16½	13	N Proc .77e	14	42	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
17⅞	11⅛	NYTimes .60	13	3	15⅞	15	15	
9⅛	6⅛	NewbE .16b	4	1	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
3	1½	Nexus .14t	9	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16¼	12⅝	NiagFSv .44	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
4¼	2¼	Nichols SE	25	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
12⅞	7⅛	Notex Cp	105	325	10⅛	9⅛	9½—	1⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Nortek Inc	7	18	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
11	8	NorAm Roy	7	5	9	9	9	
7	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	11	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat	6	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		O						
18⅛	13½	Offshore Co	4	10	15	15	15	
6⅛	5	Ohio Art .24	14	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
38⅛	28⅛	OhioB 1.40a	3	2	35	35	35	
12⅛	9⅝	Oh Sealy .40	9	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
9⅞	4¼	Clla Ind	12	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
22⅛	14⅛	OnLine Sys	17	3	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	CrioleHo .20		19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7⅞	3¼	Outdr Sport	56	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
10	6⅝	OverhDr .40	11	7	9⅝	9½	9½	
2⅝	1¼	Oxford Fst		4	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Ozark Air	53	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
		P - Q						
3½	1⅞	P&F Indust	.150	31	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
18⅛	16⅛	PGE6pf 1.50		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
16½	14½	PGE pf1.37		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
14⅛	12¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
24	21⅞	PG 8.1pf2.04		6	22	22	22	
22¼	20⅛	PG 7.8pf1.96		2	21½	21⅛	21½+	⅛
23½	21⅝	PGE 8pf 2		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
24	21⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		10	22	22	22 —	⅛
29	5	PG 9.4pf.37		2	25	25	25 —	½
29⅛	26⅛	P 10.46pf2.62		10	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	
6⅝	4⅛	P Holdg .16		1	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
16½	14½	PNwTel 1.23	8	13	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
57	52	Pac PL pf 5		275	54⅞	54	54⅞+	1
33	22⅝	PallCorp .24	14	29	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅝
7⅝	4	Pandl Bradf	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
4½	3	Pantast .10e	8	9	4	4	4	
8⅝	4⅞	ParaPk .10a	4	2	7	7	7	
3⅝	1⅛	Park El .10e	1	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
28⅞	22	Parsons .80	6	18	28	28	28 —	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	6	24	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
12	7¼	PatrkP .86t	7	58	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
13⅞	9⅝	Paxall .60a	5	z1000	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Pemcor Inc	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	6⅞	PenEnM .60	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
7	3¾	Pa Eng .68t	7	58	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
32⅞	19	PenTr 1.20b	8	1	31	31	31 +	¼
5¼	2⅝	PenobS .05e	6	1	5	5	5 +	⅛
25½	1½	PepBoys 1	7	6	24	23¾	24 —	¼
15⅞	11	PepCom .44	4	2	13½	13½	13½	
6⅞	4⅞	PeriniCp .30	5	17	6	6	6	
8⅛	3⅛	Perfec Corp	6	128	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
	6¼	Petro Lewis		1	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
4⅝	3½	Phoenix Stl		46	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
11½	7⅛	PicNPay .16	9	13	10⅛	10	10⅛	
4⅛	2	Piedmont In	13	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
1¾	11-16	Pioneer Sys		4	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
8⅛	6	PionTex .60	3	10	7½	7¼	7½—	⅛
27⅛	14⅝	PitDeMoin 1	7	3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	PitWVa .56a	9	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
42½	32⅝	Pittway .90	14	3	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞—	⅛
11½	7⅛	Plant Ind	38	25	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
25½	15⅝	Plantrnc .12	14	113	24½	23⅝	24⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	28	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
2½	1¼	Plym Rub B		7	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
14⅝	10½	PneuSca .80	10	z200	13	12¾	12¾	
15½	11⅛	Pneumo .60	4	14	13¾	12⅞	13¾+	⅜
2½	1⅛	Poloron Pd		6	2	2	2	
7⅝	5⅛	Polychr .29t	14	6	6⅝	6½	6½	
6	3½	Prairie Oil	25	2	5	5	5 +	⅛
14½	10	Pratt Lmb 1	11	15	13⅞	13	13⅛	
25¼	21	PrentHall 1	12	4	23¼	22¼	23¼—	¼
4	2⅝	PresRealt A		4	3½	3½	3½	
4⅞	2½	PresRealt B		1	3½	3½	3½	
4⅛	2⅛	PrimMt .12t		2	4	4	4	
9⅝	8⅞	ProvGas .80		2	8½	8⅝	8½+	⅛
2½	1½	PrdRIE .13e	3	3	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
5	3½	PrudBdg .24	6	7	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅝	2¼	Prud Group		2	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
1½	13-16	PSAInc wt		2	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
4⅝	2½	Pulte Hmes	31	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
5	2⅝	PuntaGrd Is	13	3	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
		R						
5⅛	3¼	Racon .20a	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅛	15	Ranchrs Ex	13	21	15¾	15½	15⅝+	⅛
17½	12½	RangrO Can	41	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
16⅝	11⅝	Ransbrg .60	7	3	13⅝	13½	13½	
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		8	1½	1½	1½	
4½	2⅝	Rath Pack		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅝	13⅝	RaymPr .40	33	7	16	16	16	
7⅞	6⅝	RB Ind	11	26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
18	14¼	RealEsl 1.40	12	1	16½	16½	16½	
3⅝	2⅝	Reclaw Ent	21	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2¼	1⅛	Reeves Telc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7	3⅝	Refrig Trns	10	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1	⅝	Rel Grp wt		137	15-16	¾	15-16+	3-16
18	11⅝	Rem Ar .80a	7	16	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	¼
25⅞	18⅝	Rep NY .68	4	10	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	ReschCH .08	21	128	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
24¼	14	Resistfix .50	8	7	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2	Resrtsintl A	6	34	3⅛	3	3	
2⅛	1	Rest Assoc		18	2	2	2	

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅞	1¼	RET Inc Fd		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1¾	⅞	Rex Noreco		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1¾	Richford In		6	3	3	3	
7¾	3¾	Richton .05e	4	4	6	6	6 +	⅛
17	10½	Riley Co	7	42	17½	17	17 +	¼
37¼	28½	RioAlgm 1	16	7	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞+	⅛
20⅛	6½	RisdonM .36	38	99	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
8⅞	5	RLC Corp	13	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
25½	17⅛	Robintech	17	6	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
4⅞	2¼	Roblin Ind	4	31	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
15⅛	8¼	Rogers Corp		3	13	13	13	
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	6	70	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Rossmor Cp		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2½	1	Rusco Ind		41	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
22¼	13	Russell .80	5	3	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝—	⅛
25⅝	9¼	RyanH .40	15	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
		S						
7¾	3½	SaffranSy A	6	16	7½	7½	7½	
15⅝	11	Salem .10t	5	6	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞+	⅛
19⅝	15	Sambos .32	12	460	18	17⅛	17½—	½
9¾	7⅝	SCarlo 1.26e			9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
12½	10⅛	SDie G pf 1		3	12¼	12¼	12¼+	¼
34⅝	30⅛	San JW 2.40	7	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
3⅝	1⅞	Sargent Ind	9	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26	21	Sargt pf2.25		z100	25	25	25 —	⅛
9⅛	5⅜	Saturn Airw	4	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
8¼	6⅝	Schenut .60a	5	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
6	3	Schiller Ind	11	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
9⅞	8½	SchoolP .40	9	4	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Schrader .30	9	6	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	
18⅝	10¼	Sci Atlanta	10	17	14¾	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
17	12⅝	Scurry Rain	19	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5½	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	8	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
1⅛	½	Seaport Cp		3	1	1	1 +	1-16
4⅛	2⅞	Seaprt pf.56		z200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Sears Ind	16	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2	13-16	Sec Mtg Inv		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅛	4⅞	SelasCp .07e		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
2	11-16	Seligm Asco		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
23⅛	13½	SeligLatz 1b	6	7	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
6¾	4	Semtch .15t	10	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5⅞	3½	Servisco .30	36	12	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
4⅛	2½	Servo Corp	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	¼
2	1	Servotr .10r		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
8⅞	7⅛	Seton Co .45	9	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
2	1⅝	SG Sec .51e		3	1¾	1¾	1¾—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	ShaerS .15e	8	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
13⅛	4⅞	ShearH .20e	5	62	12⅝	11½	11⅝—	⅞
4⅝	2⅝	Shelter Res		39	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5¾	3¾	Shnd Cp .24t	4	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
33	23¼	Shnandh Oil	20	19	25¼	24¾	24⅞—	¼
16½	10¾	Sherwd Med	13	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
3¼	1⅞	Shopwell In		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15	12½	Showbot .80	5	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
5½	1¾	ShulmTr En		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	Sierrcln .20	8	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
7⅞	5⅞	Sigmal .15e	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3	SikesCp A		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
6⅞	3½	Silo Inc		12	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
10⅞	6	Simkins .60	5	2	9	8⅞	9	
4⅛	2½	Solitron		27	4⅛	4	4	
13	6¾	Sonder Brdc	5	2	11⅞	11¼	11⅞+	⅛
20¼	12⅛	Soundsn .40	11	20	18	17⅝	18 —	⅛
21⅝	18⅝	SCEO pf1.68		z300	21	20½	21 +	1
26⅞	24⅝	SC 9.2pf 2.30		4	25¼	25¼	25¼	
102¼	99	SCE pf8.96		1	99½	99½	99½	
17	15¾	SC 5.8pf 1.45		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
14	11½	SC 4.3pf 1.08		50	11¾	11¾	11¾—	⅛
61	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	7	25	60⅛	59¼	60⅛+	⅜
15¾	9	Sowest Airl	6	20	13¼	12¾	12¾—	½
3¾	2¾	SwtGFin .10	8	32	3	3	3	
6⅛	2¾	Spectro .12t	5	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	12	7	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7¼	4⅞	Splentex .48	16	16	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	¼
6⅝	4⅛	SSP Ind .24	7	4	5½	5½	5½	
7¼	4⅝	StdCont .11r	4	1	7	7	7	
4⅝	3⅝	Std Metl .50t	8	22	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14⅛	9	StdMotA .42	9	44	14	13½	13¾—	⅛
7⅞	3¼	StdPac Corp	8	71	8	7⅝	7⅞	
26¼	15½	StdProd 1.10	8	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
1	11-16	StdPrud wt		2	13-16	13-16	13-16—	1-16
27⅝	21¾	StdShrs .40r		2	24¼	24¼	24¼+	⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12⅝	8⅞	Stange .10	23	2	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
18⅞	15¼	StarrtHo .30	11	7	18	17½	18 +	½
12⅞	7⅞	Steelmt .23r	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
19⅛	12	Stepn Ch .52	8	5	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	12	23	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10	7½	STP Cp .40e	13	37	9⅛	9	9	
10½	7⅝	StrutW .10e	10	6	9	9	9	
1⅞	⅝	Summit Org	9	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
17⅝	14⅝	Sun Elec .43	10	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
9½	7	SunshJr .20b	3	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Susquhana		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11-16	⅜	SuirMtg wt		2	½	½	½	
38⅝	15¼	SW Ind 1	9	6	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
7	4⅞	Synaloy .10r	5	6	6	6	6 +	⅛
36⅛	28⅝	Syntex .40	14	430	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5¾	System Eng		58	9⅛	9	9⅛	
		T						
15¼	12⅝	Tandy Brnd	14	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	¼
1⅛	11-16	Tech Sym		4	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
3¾	1⅝	Techcl Tape	5	222	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5¼	2⅝	Techtrl .10e	6	2	4	3⅞	3⅞—	¼
7	3⅛	TeleCom Cp	6	30	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
12⅝	8⅛	Teleflex .32t	17	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
⅝	⅛	Telex Cp wt		17	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7⅞	2⅝	Tenna Corp		3	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Tenneco wt		30	6	5⅞	5⅞—	
3	1	Tenney Eng	20	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18½	10½	Teradyn Inc	135	2	16⅛	16¼	16⅛—	⅛
13½	10¼	TerraC .60a	3	22	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2½	TesoroPt wt		21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5½	2⅝	Texstar .23t	9	58	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11	8¼	Tiffanyl .20	5	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
5⅛	3	Timple Ind	15	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16⅝	11¾	Tokheim .40	7	6	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
43½	43	ToIEd pf4.25		z225	47	46½	47 +	1
9⅛	6⅝	ToppsGu .28	7	12	7⅛	7¼	7⅛—	⅛
6⅝	4⅞	TotalPtl NA	9	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
14	10⅞	Total pf.70		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Town Cntry		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Treadw .23t		4	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
15⅞	11⅛	TriStMtr .80	7	8	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅜
5⅛	3⅞	Trico Ind	7	71	5	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅛	3	Tubos Mex	6	22	4⅛	4 3-16	4 3-16	
6¼	3	Tufico .20e	15	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13½	9½	Turbodyne	9	11	12	11⅝	11⅝	
		U						
18⅞	14½	UBI 1.20a	7	2	17½	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
5⅛	3	UIP Cp .16	7	47	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Unimax Grp	16	18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	UnimaxG pf		6	3	3	3 +	⅛
11⅝	8⅛	UnAirPd .55	7	1	9¾	9¾	9¾—	⅛
5⅛	4 5-16	Un Asbestos	37	47	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		66	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1¼	Unit Foods	14	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅛	5⅛	UnRIIT .61e	9	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
3-16	1-16	UnRtlT wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	US Ban Trst		8	7	7	7 +	⅛
12	8⅝	US Filtr .24	8	22	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7	3½	US LsgRl E		9	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
4¼	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	45	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅛	18½	US Redu .60	5	21	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
9⅝	7	USRbR .60a	8	12	9	9	9 +	⅛
15½	10½	Unity Buy S	7	4	13½	13½	13½	
1⅞	¾	Univ Contnr		2	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
6⅞	4¼	UnivRs .08e	9	123	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
10⅛	6¼	UnivRun .36	5	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
8⅞	5⅞	UnvSav .44	7	10	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	URS Corp	9	56	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅞	3⅞	UV Ind wt		12	5⅛	5	5⅛	
		V						
9⅝	6½	VallesSt .62t	9	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
12⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
9¼	5¼	VanDorn .40	9	15	8	8	8 +	⅛
12½	4⅝	Varo Inc	6	19	10	9½	9⅝—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Veecolns .32	16	6	10	10	10 —	⅛
5	1¼	Verit Ind	87	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
28½	14⅞	VermtA .40b	12	17	27½	27⅜	27⅜—	¼

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	2⅝	Vernitron	14	152	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅛	1	Vertipll Inc		31	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	¼
2¼	1⅛	Vikoa Inc	106	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	2½	Vichay Intrt	7	17	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Vulcan Corp		2	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Vulc Inc .36	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		W						
7⅛	3⅞	WabMg .10a	9	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅝	7⅛	Wacknht .40	7	35	7¾	7½	7½	¼
21⅛	14⅛	WalcoN .40b	7	7	22¼	22¼	22¼+	1
4⅛	2⅝	WallacS .20e	5	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.65		11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
32⅛	21⅞	WasPstB .50	12	9	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅜
16⅝	14⅛	WRIT 1.30	11	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
8	5⅛	Weld Tu Am	3	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9½	3⅛	Wellco .10e	10	11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅜
10⅞	8⅛	Westats Ptl	10	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
6¼	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	WstFinl .15a	5	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
1⅛	½	WstPac I wt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7	4½	Whitaker .34	23	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	5	31	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
3	1⅝	Wichita Ind	6	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9¾	6½	Wmhous .30	6	6	7⅛	7¾	7¾—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	WilsonBr .30	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅞	10⅞	Winkimn .60	7	2	16	16	16 —	¼
4¼	2¾	Winston Mll	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3½	1¾	Wolf HowB		3	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11⅞	6	Worcest Cit	6	2	9⅛	9	9	
9⅞	6⅛	Work Wr .60	7	10	9	9	9	
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp	15	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅜
1¼	¾	Wright Har	12	11	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16—	1-16
6	2⅝	WTC Air .10		16	4	4	4 —	⅛
21⅛	15½	WUI Inc .60	7	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	WyleLab .24	11	73	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15e	8	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
12	9⅛	WymBn .50a	9	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4⅝	3	Wyomissing	12	5	4	4	4 +	⅛
		X						
20⅛	13	Xonics Inc	42	12	17¼	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
		Y						
4¼	3	YooHoo .10e	10	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
		Z						
10½	7⅝	ZeroMfg .23	6	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

New Issue
April 2, 1976

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

CNT

CAISSE NATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Paris

DM 100,000,000
7¼% Deutsche Mark Bonds due 1983

unconditionally guaranteed by
THE FRENCH STATE

Issue price: 99½%

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
SOCIETE GENERALE
CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE —DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK—

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A.E. AMES & CO Limited
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
ARAB FINANCE CORPORATION S.A.L.
ARAB FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS COMPANY S.A.K.
ASIAC-ASIAN INTERNATIONAL ACCEPTANCES & CAPITAL Limited
BACHE HALSEY STUART INC.
JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANCA DEL GOTTARDO
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA
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BANQUE FRANCAISE DE DEPOTS ET DE TITRES
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG Société Anonyme
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
BANQUE WORMS
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
BERLINER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. International Limited

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited
COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft
COMPAGNIA FINANZIARIA INTERMOBILIARE S.P.A.
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL
CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE
CREDITO ITALIANO
CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited
RICHARD DAUS & CO. Bankiers
DELBRÜCK & CO.
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DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK
EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY Limited
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KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK
KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited
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KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING, CONTRACTING AND INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K.
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K.
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K.
BANKHAUS HERMANN LAMPE Kommanditgesellschaft

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LAZARD FRERES & CIE.
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited
MERCK, FINCK & CO.
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B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO.
MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited
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N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited
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SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
UNION BANK OF FINLAND LTD.
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) Limited
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET EUROPEENNES S.A. – U.B.A.E.
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft
J. VONTOBEL & CO.
M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.
S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD
WILLIAMS, GLYN & CO.
WOOD GUNDY LIMITED

Currency Rates

April 1, 1976

reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank for- hange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies ational currencies of each of the following financial centers. ates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
	2.6940	5.0490	106.23*	57.375*	31.95y	—	6.90*	106.29*	44.22*
	38.885	73.3550	15.3975	8.33	4.6255*	14.50	—	15.4160	6.4090
	2.5293	4.7690	—	54.06*	3.003x	94.13*	6.495*	100.0*	41.65*
	1.8850	—	4.7625	8.815	1.585	5.06	73.30	4.7610	11.4470
	841.30	1584.49	333.07	180.08	—	313.15	21.631	333.19	138.67
	4.6790	8.8050	185.275*	—	6.5625x	174.425*	12.0325*	185.375*	77.050*
	2.5257	4.7667	99.38*	53.97*	0.2999*	94.11*	6.49*	—	41.6*

following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.06875; Escudo: 29.315; 7.52; Peseta: 67.025; Schilling: 18.355; Sw. krona, 4.3995; Yen: 299.40; financial franc: 40.80; Canadian $: 0.9850; Hong Kong $: 4.9260.

Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. ints needed to buy one pound.

To the Holders of

General Cable International N.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Irving Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent, has determined the Rate of Interest payable with respect to Coupon No. 12 on Thursday, September 30, 1976 to be Seven and One-half per cent (7½%) per annum.

April 1, 1976

Irving Trust Company,
Fiscal Agent

Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

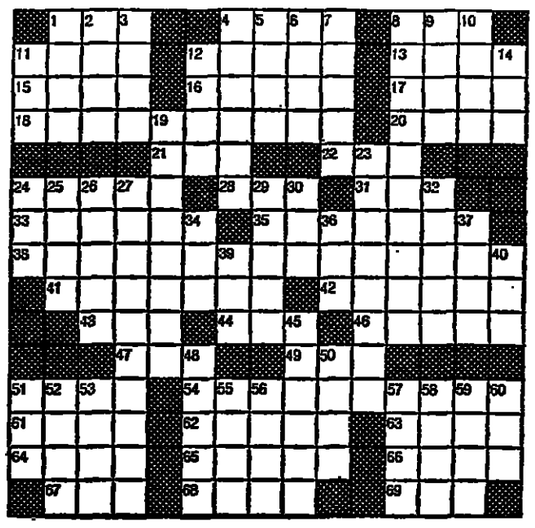
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Road sign, with 10 Down
4 Continent: Abbr.
8 Jolson and Kaline
11 Sky Bear
12 Flavoring herb
13 Tardy
15 Legal right
16 Customs
17 Writer Anita
18 Road sign
20 Recipe abbr.
21 Miss Rand
22 Rehearsal text: Abbr.
24 Soft as a —— skin
28 Pipe joint
31 Shell adjunct
33 Ways, often blind
35 —— Nassau, German king
38 Road sign
41 —— as a goose
42 —— case (prosecutes)
43 Shoe part
44 Hesitant sounds
46 Weather predictions: Abbr.
47 W.W. II agency
49 Not sing.
51 Arlene of films
54 Road sign
61 Here, in Spain
62 Rides in a glider
63 Algerian port
64 "No Left ——"
65 Road signs
66 Feel one's ——
67 Consumed
68 Labels
69 Road sign

DOWN

1 Cheese
2 Consumer
3 Rendered an aria
4 Consecrate
5 Fine vase
6 Baltic native
7 Takes a breather
8 "—— Keep Right"
9 Asian nation
10 See 1 Across
11 German city
12 Wrong
14 Curve
19 "—— it"
23 Picturesque
24 Moonlight or Biscayne
25 Inter ——
26 Sanctified
27 Road marking
29 Avid
30 Old English letter
32 British poet laureate et al.
34 Theater sign
36 Baseball's Mel
37 Make a —— buck
39 Noun suffix
40 Slangy affirmatives
45 Shows off
48 Useful quality
50 Defeat
51 Gram. case
52 Greenish blue
53 Injure
55 Hip joint
56 British marshal of W.W. I
57 Park sights
58 Exam
59 Defense org.
60 Type measures



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Clear	MADRID	21	70	Clear
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Cloudy	MILAN	19	66	Clear
ANKARA	15	59	Clear	MONTREAL	7	45	Rain
ATHENS	17	63	Cloudy	MOSCOW	4	39	Overcast
BEIRUT	21	70	Cloudy	MUNICH	18	64	Clear
BELGRADE	18	64	Clear	NEW YORK	12	54	Rain
BERLIN	13	54	Cloudy	NICE	15	59	Clear
BRUSSELS	12	54	Clear	OSLO	4	39	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	16	61	Clear	PARIS	19	66	Clear
BUDAPEST	18	64	Clear	PRAGUE	18	64	Clear
CASABLANCA	23	73	Clear	ROME	16	61	Clear
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Cloudy	SOFIA	15	59	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Clear	STOCKHOLM	5	41	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	46	Overcast	TEHRAN	19	66	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Showers	TEL AVIV	20	68	Clear
FLORENCE	18	64	Clear	TUNIS	17	63	Clear
FRANKFURT	17	63	Clear	VIENNA	20	68	Clear
GENEVA	16	61	Clear	WARSAW	14	57	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	36	Rain	WASHINGTON	15	59	Clear
ISTANBUL	11	52	Clear	ZURICH	17	63	Clear
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Clear				
LISBON	20	68	Clear				
LONDON	12	54	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 1, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund..... $7.41
(d) AEIF Trustcor Int'l Fd... $6.56
Austral Select Fd..... $0.24 b

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond..... SF800.25
— (d) Conbar..... SF755
— (d) Grobar..... SF562
— (d) Stockbar..... SF900
(w) Bruntinvest..... $14.19
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.. $12.57
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.. $5.00
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd..... $7.59

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l..... $14.57
— (w) Capital Italia S.A..... $8.07
(d) Capital Bontinvest..... LF1,144
(d) Caribico Opco-Eng..... $129.25
(d) Citadel Fund..... $3.22
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd... $630.05
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. $7.70
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. $12.60
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V... $8.83

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec..... SF568
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds..... SF71.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l..... SF68.75
— (d) Energievalor..... SF81.75
— (d) Ussec..... SF665
— (d) Europavalor..... SF131
(i) Crosby Fund S.A..... $4.36

(w) D.G.C..... $40.50
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)..... $1.23
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l..... $12.67
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd..... $12.33
(w) Europe Obligations..... LF1,091

EBT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra..... DM22.40
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond..... DM77.90

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets.. $17.16
— (w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr... $21.33
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund..... $15.27
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund.. $27.94
— (d) Fidelity World Fd..... $11.87
(d) Fiducia..... SF1594
(w) First Intern'l Fd..... $123.56

(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.... $13.81
(d) First Nat'l City Fund..... $29.06
(d) First Security Cap. Fd... $35.15
(w) Fleming Fund S.A..... $27.04
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $21.87
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr..... SF1,897
(d) Formula Selection Fd..... SF76.72
(d) Fonditalia..... $9.94
(d) Fund of Nations..... $25.78
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)... $0.77
(w) Future Australia Fd..... Aus.$0.61

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund..... $12.71
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.... $28.49
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund..... $6.46
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.. $6.25
(w) Hanseaten Hldgs. NV.... $6.683
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobek..... $20.57
(d) Ecofund..... $9.81
(d) Interfix..... SF283.35
(d) Interfund S.A..... $9.04
(w) Intermarket Fund..... $108.06
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)... $25.92
(r) Int'l Securities Fund..... $8.97
(r) Invest. Atlantiques..... $40.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund.... $6.30
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.. $7.30
(r) Japan Growth Fund..... $15.82
(d) Japan Selection Fund..... $50.14
(w) Japan Pacific Fund..... $14.80

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Fast. Trust.... $54.61
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund.... $42.82
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.. $17.07

(d) KB Income Fund..... LF1,854
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.. $11.26
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.... $19.80
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold..... $29.35

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—(w) L&BT Multi-way Fd.. SF427.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income. SF350.50
(w) Luxfund..... $19.44
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund... $9.81
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $1.79
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $8.28
(w) N.A.M.F..... $60.86
(w) Nippon Fund..... $40.81
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.... $6.46
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd..... $6.71
(r) Pegasus Intern'l..... $6.89
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund.... $22.40
(d) Rentz Fund..... LF2,083
(d) Rentz Capital Fund..... LF4,888
(d) Rentinvest..... LF303
(d) Safe Fund..... $4.68
(d) Safe Trust Fund..... $10.46
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF58.55

Share Realty N.V..... $15.21
Share International N.V..... $4.61

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..... $12.94

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund..... SF24.72
— (d) Crossbow Fund..... SF4.66
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V..... $7.49
(w) SMH Special Fund..... DM95.00

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfin Sw. R. Est.... SF1,560.50
— (r) Securiswiss..... SF940
(d) Soros Fund..... $216.26
(w) Star Fund..... $4.37

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor..... SF452.75
— (d) Intervalor..... SF67.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio..... SF380.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser... SF210.75
— (d) Unit Bond Select..... SF60.25
— (d) Universal Fund..... SF95.25

(w) Talent Global Fund..... $9.12
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)... $26.97
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V..... $35.56
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $19.75

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh..... SF26
— (d) Bond Invest..... SF69.25
— (d) Content-Invest..... SF50.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh..... SF120
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF91
— (d) Globinvest..... SF66
— (d) Pacific Invest..... SF76.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest..... SF349.50
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh... SF168.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr. Est.. SF176.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantictonds..... DM16.45
— (d) Europafonds..... DM32.85
— (d) Unifonds..... DM21.40
— (d) Univesta..... DM41.60
— (d) Unispecial I..... DM62.45
(w) United Can. Inv. Fd..... $2.17
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.... $12.48
(w) Western Growth Fd..... 36.14
(w) Western Hedge Fund..... $1,284.78
(w) Wess. Proprietary N.V.... $1,530
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.... $428.30
(w) Worldwide Securities..... $43.34
(w) Worldwide Special..... $3,954.22

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/Y $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



B.C.



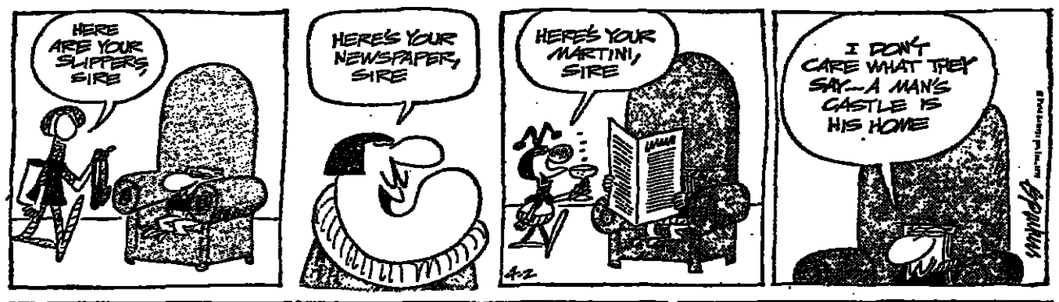
BLONDIE



SWEETIE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIFED
CETTO
YORMME
AMMBLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MANGY GIANT INDUCE OPPOSE
Answers: A collision due to the deed of a mischievous child— AN "IMP-ACT"

BOOKS

NO THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDE

By John Herbers. W.W. Norton & Co. 192 pp.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

RECENTLY, a reporter on the television news announced that President Ford was giving a series of "exclusive" interviews to Florida radio reporters. The point of an otherwise rather parochial story was that it was the week before the Florida primary; the President was thus unlimbering what the loser, Ronald Reagan, later referred to as "the powers of the incumbent." As for the radio reporters, one of them explained, "We're being used but he is the President and what the President says *is* news."

Journalism has long been caught up in the particular tautology that runs, news is what the President says, so what the President says is news. Conundrums such as this are the subject of John Herbers's book. Mr. Herbers, now assistant national editor of The New York Times, was, from 1973 through 1975, the newspaper's White House correspondent. He took the job because, like Mount Everest, it was there, a challenge to be scaled at that stage in his career.

As you might suspect, Mr. Herbers did not conquer the mountain, but he did manage pretty well to avoid falling into the crevasses its deceptively smooth surface conceals. Looking back on the experience, he extracts what morals he can pertaining to the relationship between the press and the presidency. This relationship, he finds, is heavily weighted in favor of the latter party, a state of affairs that those who do not subscribe to the doctrine of presidential infallibility will find disturbing. His book is less prescriptive than descriptive of his own experiences during his tour of duty, studded with tightly framed insights extracted from a daily close-in perspective. The tone is more-in-sorrow-than-in-anger but the observations have bite. That his tour also coincided with the unraveling of the Watergate story gives the press-president dialectic a heightened tension, but Watergate is not really the matter. One could debate whether Watergate was merely an aberration or, rather, the imperial presidency carried to its logical extreme, but Mr. Herbers doesn't really come to grips with this; indeed, he says that the White House press corps wasn't of much use when confronted by crimes within, that these matters were best left to investigative reporters operating outside.

Mr. Herbers's concerns are more institution-oriented. The presidency has become swollen, a Sun King's court riddled with intriguers and courtiers dedicated to glorifying the man occupying the office. On their part, presidents—especially Mr. Nixon—have come to regard the office as their personal property—booty won in the electoral wars. Protected by White House public relations, the office and the man have become remote from ordinary human realities. The result is what Mr. Herbers somewhat redundantly calls the "overaggrandized" presidency (simple aggrandizement was sufficient to do the job, I would have thought), the cynosure of the media, the self-proclaimed tribune of the people's interest against a weak, incompetent legislature and a judiciary ripe for emasculation.

All that is not exactly new has been expressed by Reedy in "The Twilight Presidency," Arthur Schlesinger Jr. in "The Imperial Presidency" and elsewhere, but the effect on the press—or at least the White House press—to circulate it of its critical functions and transform it into a chorus, echoing the tune sung by the president, is new. Herbers, a Southerner, compares the incestuous White House press corps to a plantation, with the president's secretary as the overseer, rewarding and cajoling the house slaves by parceling out favors (seats on the presidential plane, exclusive interviews) for cooperation and withdrawing them to "Massa" from those who don't. The press is thus induced to serve the myth. When President Ford went to Japan to visit the Hirohitos, for example, there were 85 "pools"—small groups of reporters—set up to cover every minutiae of each day's activities of the presidential progress. Typical of the attitude of the White House staff and traveling mimesingers was the finally assigned seat on the presidential plane (a perk that had been promised him by a vindictive Ron Ziegler), he later received a certificate signifying that he had flown in Air Force One as a "guest" of President Ford, although his newspaper had actually paid a first-class fare for his seat.

The cooperative reporter makes himself useful to the White House satrapy by, say, acting as a conduit for their leaks to favored columnists; the motives for these leaks are often only distantly related to the public good. One can get by going along, in the time-honored fashion, and a reporter often grows in the soil of the White House who does so the longer he stays at the White House—this is Mr. Herbers's witness, so to speak. House veterans have a way of losing their independence of spirit. Eventually, he takes on the protective coloration of his surroundings, about which suit will be most appropriate for the televised news conference—something Mr. Herbers found himself doing, at which point he decided it was time to leave.

The better way, Mr. Herbers has learned, and practiced, is for the reporter to cut loose from the tight little White House community and roam around the government and the nation, speaking to middle-level officials rather than the top, the price for penetration of the presidential sanctums—in short, to rely on his own perceptions and judgments. Once he did a story on the shifting role of the Office of Management and Budget in the Ford administration, and found that by writing the opposite of what the White House staff thought he was able to achieve a more balanced story. The press's role, Mr. Herbers says, is as a "conveyor of reality," not as bearer of handouts. The White House president, with all the resources at his incumbency, can communicate directly with the people, thus minimize the independent role in this process, Mr. Herbers seems to be saying. Yet the press is not a political science, but it is rooted in his own experience, which does not detract from its value—or its occasional brilliance of aphorisms (under Mr. Herbers's aphorisms (under Mr. Truman, "The mimeograph machine is on time").

President Truman is said to have washed his own socks every night, an appealing, homely image; perhaps the laundry metaphor could be expanded to help let the White House hang out its own dirty laundry.

Richard R. Lingeman is a reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

T	I	A	T	A		D	E	B	A	R		I	P	S	O
O	D	I	E	S		I	R	A	D	E		N	A	I	L
G	E	T	S		F	O	R	E	S	T		F	I	R	E
A	P	R	I	L	F	O	O	L	I	T	H	E	R	E	S
	S	T	A	G	E		S	N	E	E	R	S			
			N	A	P				U	T	I	L	E		
F	I	R	A		P	O	W	I	E		R	E	N	I	D
N	O	M	E	S	S	A	G	E		I	D	D	E	N	
O	P	A	L		T	A	G	G	E	D		O	D	A	
G	E	N	E	T						H	O	B			
			P	R	O	O	F	S		L	E	D	G	E	
I	N	I	T	H	I	S	C	R	O	S	S	W	O	R	D
M	A	R	A	S	C	H	I	N	O		A	B	I	G	
A	M	E	N		A	R	E	N	T		R	I	L	E	
N	E	S	T		R	E	D	Y	E		E	E	L	S	

BRIDGE — By Alan T

South had a close decision when one spade was passed around to him on the hand shown. He had the choice between a conservative pass, selected when the hand was replayed, a bid of one no-trump, which would be the choice of many experts, and a light take-out double. He tried the double, and was not very happy when his partner pushed him into game by making a cue-bid in spades.

A spade was led, and South tried the nine from dummy. East produced the ten, and the king won in the closed hand. The heart queen was finessed with some confidence, since West's opening bid made it almost certain that he held the heart king. The declarer then went to work on diamonds, leading the king from dummy and dropping the eight from his hand. When West's queen appeared he continued with the seven. He had to play for the ten and be on his right. East played and the seven won the trick.

Two more diamonds were played, and West was in some trouble for discards. If he had known that his partner held the queen he could have exited with a card in that suit. As it was, he gave up two spades, the heart king on the third round. The heart discard was a ruff, preventing a throw-in and did no harm. But the spade proved fatal.

South led a spade, dummy took his ace and led the jack of ten. South took the ace and queen, discarded his remaining heart on the spade queen, and reached this position:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ 72
◇ —
♣ 108

WEST
♠ —
♡ —
◇ —
♣ AJ96

EAST
♠ —
♡ —
◇ —
♣ K752

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ —
◇ —
♣ K752

South needed one more trick and could not be prevented from making it when he led the ten from the dummy. If West had ducked, South would have done the same. In practice covered with the queen and king was taken with the ace, and the club seven won the last trick and the game was made.

NORTH
♠ Q96
♡ AQ72
◇ K752
♣ 108

WEST (D)
♠ AJ752
♡ K106
◇ Q
♣ AJ96

EAST
♠ 1083
♡ J84
◇ 10943
♣ Q43

SOUTH
♠ K4
♡ 953
◇ AJ86
♣ K752

East and West were vulnerable. The biding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♠	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	2 ♠	Pass	2 N.T.
Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade five.

هكذا من الأهرام

In Exhibition Baseball

Ryan Regains Pitching Form

W YORK, April 1 (UPI).—
Ryan, the California An-
najor league strikeout king,
d five near-perfect innings
day in a 3-1 victory over
n Diego Padres.
n faced only 16 batters during the five innings, struck out 10, allowed a homer by Willie McCovey and walked none.

"I had as good stuff as I had last year," Ryan said. "I couldn't throw any better than I threw in this game."

Ryan pitched the fourth no-hitter of his career last June 1 and he seemed headed for a magnificent season. But he suffered a groin injury and then developed elbow trouble. He finished the season with a 14-12 record and underwent surgery during the winter.

Whether he returns to his 1972-73-74 form is likely to make or break the Angels' season. With Ryan and Frank Tanana leading their staff, the Angels could be a Western Division pennant contender.

Other Games

John Candelaria, who had an 8-6 record after being brought up in mid-1975, pitched the first six innings as the Pittsburgh Pirates defeated the Chicago White Sox, 3-0.

Burt Hooton pitched seven strong innings for the Los Angeles Dodgers in a 6-1 triumph over the Cincinnati Reds.

Steve Braun doubled in the winning run in the 11th inning to give the Minnesota Twins a 4-3 victory over the Texas Rangers, and the St. Louis Cardinals rocked Jim (Catfish) Hunter for six runs in six innings in a 6-2 triumph over the New York Yankees.

John Vukovich's three-run double in the seventh inning capped a four-run rally that gave the Philadelphia Phillies a 4-1 victory over the New York Mets, who have lost all of their exhibition games.

Larry Milbourne knocked in the winning run with his third single of the game as the Houston Astros beat the Montreal Expos, 3-2, in 10 innings.

Dwight Evans hit a three-run homer and Carl Yastrzemski a three-run double to lead the Boston Red Sox to a 13-4 triumph over the Detroit Tigers.



Associated Press.

Gerd Mueller is helped from the field af ter he was punched at Madrid stadium.

Real Madrid to Be Fined for Fan's Assault

MADRID, April 1 (UPI).—The Madrid sports newspaper AS said today that an end-of-game assault by a Real Madrid fan on Bayern Munich striker Gerd Mueller and Austrian referee Erich Schiller would cost Real a stiff fine.

An unidentified fan ran onto the pitch at Bernabeu Stadium last night after Real and Bayern tied, 1-1, in their Europe Soccer Cup first-leg semifinal.

First he punched Mueller, knocking him unconscious for a few moments. Then the Spaniard turned on the referee.

Finally Sepp Maier, the German goalkeeper, wrestled the assailant to the ground as police arrived.

"The lamentable incident will cost Madrid at least a good fine," AS said. "And it makes us reconsider our position on the fencing off of the playing fields. Unfortunately, we will have to put up railings because, on this question, we are again unfortunately becoming Europeanized."

After Mueller regained consciousness, he was helped to walk off the field.

Borg Tops Australian In Brazil WCT Event

SAO PAOLO, Brazil, April 1 (UPI).—Bjorn Borg of Sweden had to mount a strong rally yesterday to beat Australian Allan Stone, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3, and move to the quarterfinals of the World Championship Tennis tournament.

After winning the first set and taking a 4-0 lead in the second, it appeared that Stone would upset Borg, one of the tournament favorites. Borg, however, kept himself in the match, breaking Stone's service in the fifth game of the second set and winning six straight games to take the set, 6-4.

With the third set tied 3-3, Borg broke Stone's service on the seventh advantage point. Borg easily won the next two games and the match.

In the other singles match, American Tom Gorman won the first-set tiebreaker, 7-5, but was unable to contain Australian Ross Case, who won the other two sets, 6-0, 6-3.

Caracas Tourney

CARACAS, April 1 (AP).—Second-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania ousted Raz Reid of the United States last night, 6-3, 7-6, 7-4, in first-round play of a $60,000 World Championship Tennis Tournament.

In other matches, fourth-seeded Brian Gottfried of the United States eliminated Venezuelan Jorge Andrew, 6-3, 6-4; American Erik Van Dillen overcame a determined Brian Fairlie of New Zealand, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, and Ray Moore of South Africa fought off Milan Holecek, a self-exiled Czech, 6-3, 7-5. Third-seeded Raul Ramirez of Mexico downed New Zealander Onny Parun, 6-4, 6-3.

Evert, Goolagong Win

PHILADELPHIA, April 1 (UPI).—American Chris Evert and Australian Evonne Goolagong Cawley advanced yesterday to the quarterfinal round of the $75,000 Virginia Slims Tennis Championship.

Evert defeated Mona Schallau Guerrant, 6-1, 6-3, and Goolagong defeated American Janice Metcalf, 6-0, 6-3, setting a record for the Virginia Slims circuit of winning 12 straight matches without the loss of a set. The previous record was held by Evert, who won 11 straight matches without losing a set in 1974.

In other matches, defending champion Virginia Wade of Britain overcame Betty Stove of Holland, 7-6, 6-3; Olga Morozova of the Soviet Union capitalized on a strong forecourt attack to beat American Joanne Russell, 6-1, 6-1; Sue Barker of Britain upset fourth-seeded Marita Redondo of the United States, 6-4, 6-2; Rosie Casals of the United States beat Wendy Turnbull of Australia, 7-5, 6-4; Kerry Melville Reid of Australia defeated France's Francoise Durr, 6-4, 6-2, and Diane Fromholtz of Australia eliminated Marcie Louie of the United States, 6-0, 7-6.

Davis Cup Match

NEW YORK, April 1 (Reuters).—The American Zone Davis Cup tennis final between South Africa and Chile will be played in Santiago from April 23 to 25, the chairman of the Davis Cup Committee, Harcourt Woods, said yesterday.

South Africa reached the zone final when Mexico refused to play it in protest against South Africa's apartheid policy.

South Africa won the 1974 Davis Cup by default when India refused to play in the final for the same reason.

Curtailed Bout Is No Contest

NARA, Japan, April 1 (AP).—Alfredo Escalera of Puerto Rico remained the world junior-lightweight champion tonight after the Japan Boxing Commission ruled no contest in his title bout against Buzzsaw Yamabe.

The commission ruled that referee Ismail Falu failed to count to 10 and to consult with a doctor and the chief second, as is required by commission rules, before he stopped the fight in the sixth round.

Falu ended the scheduled 15-round bout as the Japanese challenger dodged uncertainly from a flurry of punches by Escalera, who landed two or three and missed perhaps half a dozen.

There were no knockdowns in the match, which had been even up to that point.

Dunking Is Restored In Amateur Basketball

PHILADELPHIA, April 1 (AP).—Dunking was restored to amateur basketball yesterday. It had been outlawed for a decade.

The National Basketball Rules Committee, which governs all amateur basketball in the United States and Canada, voted to allow dunking during games next season.

Dunking will be permitted during games, but will be prohibited in warmups and at intermission, under penalty of technical foul. The committee had outlawed dunking before the 1966-67 season. The pros always have permitted dunking.

ged Agreement Cited

nkees Claim Messersmith, t Pitcher Has Other Ideas

By Murray Chass

PETERSBURG, Fla., April T).—The New York Yankees nced yesterday that they eached a four-year "wri- greement" with Andy Mes- th's agent, but Messer- immediately denied he had to pitch for the Yankees aid he would not play for

ill not sign with them," the r-old pitcher said after informed that the Yankees ssued a statement here dis- g the alleged agreement. s Messersmith's status again nclear, only two weeks after gally became a free agent. dispute could be settled at a g before Commissioner Bo- uhn or it could drag on imperiling Messersmith's es of playing this season. e Paul, the Yankees' presi- said the team had entered he agreement with Messer- through "his authorized ." Kerb Osmond. "We intend form our obligations under greement and expect Mr. rsmith to do likewise," Paul

ails of the agreement were isclosed, but it is known the of the four-year package be close to $1.5 million.

Denied 2d Offer

soon as the dispute arose, expressed the thought that rsmith was trying to get f the agreement because he eceived a more lucrative of- rom another club, possibly Texas Rangers. Messersmith d that other offers had any- to do with his refusal to t the agreement.

would not sign a Yankee act, he said, because the ment signed by Osmond Sunday in nearby Tampa altered significantly by the the Yankees translated it a contract for him to sign. hermore, he argued, Osmond no authorization to sign any of agreement for him. ssersmith, who won 39 s the last two years with the Angeles Dodgers, was upset, sioned and bitter toward he felt was the Yankees' ionable tactics.

'A Cute Game'

sserasmith said: "They agreed rtain things and then they back and they were dif- t. It's incredible. I can't be- what's going on. These are eople that run our country. ghtens the hell out of me.



Andy Messersmith

They change things and try to slip them by. It seems to me like it's a cute game... We acted in good faith, now I don't know what's going to happen. Obviously I'm in limbo again."

Messersmith, who was declared a free agent by an arbitrator, Peter Seitz, on Dec. 23, laughed at the idea that he was being used as a pawn. Paul, at the same time, scoffed at the suggestion that Osmond has no authority to act for his client.

"He represented to us that he did have power of attorney," the Yankee president said. "All over the country he has represented that he did."

Messersmith's status as a free agent was upheld in U.S. District Court in Kansas City when the club owners appealed the arbitrator's ruling. And last month, the Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the District Court ruling.

The pitcher successfully contended that the renewal clause in the contract permitted a team to renew a player's contract for one year and not in perpetuity, as the clubs contended.

The decision, which also involved Dave McNally, a pitcher who has retired, is at the heart of the labor dispute between the owners and the Players Association. The old agreement expired on Dec. 31 and the two sides have been trying to reach agreement on a new reserve system for months.

In Golden Gloves Final

So-Called Amateur Version of Ali Shows Talent

By Red Smith

MIAMI, Fla., April 1 (NYT).—Michael Dokes climbed into the ring wearing a hooded robe of devil's red that came down to the toes of his high white shoes. He danced backward toward midring, danced forward into the corner and posed, gazing into the night with his gloved hands out in front of him, palms up, like Portia saying, "It droppeth like the gentle rain from heaven."

He didn't look like Portia, and although he has been called an amateur counterpart of Mnhammad Ali he didn't look like Ali, either. He looked like Mephistopheles under a thundercloud.

Woody Clark climbed into the corner diagonally opposite and Dokes turned to regard his adversary. Clark is 5 feet 10 and weighs 198 pounds. Much of the weight is in his thighs. He wore green trunks and a green jersey with block letters on the chest spelling "Florida." Because he lives here, the Miami crowd welcomed him noisily and Dokes joined the applause, beating his gloves together. Then Dokes warmed up by punching his own face with short hooks, left and right. Ali never thought of that.

This was the final round of the National Golden Gloves Boxing Championships in the Orange Bowl, which is now a dust bowl. They have taken up the scabrous carpet of counterfeit turf in which the Dallas Cowboys had their noses rubbed by the Pittsburgh Steelers in January, and the arena floor is a desert of sand awaiting a new cover of "prescription" grass.

Closing Program

There were 314 bouts in the tournament and the heavyweights were last on the closing program of 11 title matches. Winners qualified for the U.S. Olympic team trials in June in Cincinnati, where champions of the armed services and the Amateur Athletic Union also will compete.

Some experienced and able kids showed up in the lighter divisions. Clint Jackson, for example, the 21-year-old from Knoxville, Tenn., who won at 139 pounds, has taken two AAU and two National Golden Gloves titles as a light-welterweight. And although the 132-pound champion, Aaron Pryor, is only 17, he has had 134 bouts, winning 122. Mostly, though, the crowd was waiting for Dokes, who gave Cuba's big Olympic champion, Teofilo Stevenson, far more trouble in the Pan American Games final last October than Duane Bobick had done in Munich three years earlier.

Because Clark is thickset, aggressive and unafraid and Dokes an exhibitionist specializing in showy footwork and flashy, circling retreats, their match had been talked up as an amateur version of Joe Frazier vs. Ali. If the comparison is libelous, it probably is not criminal libel. Dokes does have at least a trace of Ali's talent for arousing a crowd.

Clark attacked from the outset and Dokes circled away, feinting, jabbing, doing his approximation of the Ali shuffle, throwing light, fast counter-punches with fair accuracy. Clark got over a solid hook to the head. The second time Dokes was warned for holding, he gave the referee an indulgent grin. A head-on collision opened a small cut over Clark's right eye. In the second round, Clark was still the aggressor but no visible damage was done. When the referee broke a clinch to warn Dokes again for holding, Clark hit on the break. Dokes sneered. Through the third and last round, Dokes struck and moved successfully.

Half of the spectators and half of the participants disagreed with the two-one decision for Dokes, which seemed justified through these bifocals.

The loser had changed to street clothes and was on his way out. He said he would win the AAU title and get another shot at Dokes this side of Montreal. The winner was still down at ringside talking into microphones, peering out at cameras from under his satanic hood. He said he was 18 years old and, after a moment's pause for addition, he cited his record as 105 victories, 7 defeats.

"If I don't get to the Olympics I'll turn pro," he said. "This is my last year in the amateurs."

"It is said there is a syndicate ready to support you handsomely as a pro."

He said he was prepared to listen to any syndicate with the right proposition.

"How much have you seen of Ali in the ring?"

"Not much. I never said I looked like Ali. Anybody else says I look like Ali, I never said it."

"But you don't mind if they say it."

"No. I don't mind."

ew Gymnast Faces Emerge Tops After Meet in N.Y.C.

W YORK, April 1 (AP).
ia Comaneci of Romania
affirmed she is the world's
roman gymnast, while Bart
r has confirmed that the
d States is emerging from
al lethargy into an inter-
al power in the sport.
anaci, a 14-year-old Roma-
who already has overtaken
Olympic champion Lud-
Tourischeva as the world's
and Conner, 18, a new-
to world caliber competi-
have won the American Cup
adison Square Garden.

Kathy Howard, 18, contributed to America's rise by finishing second among the women in the international gymnastics competition, a pre-Olympics event staged as a celebration of the Bicentennial.

Comaneci, the 5-foot, 88-pound European champion, received a rare perfect 10 points from the judges for the second straight day. On Saturday she was judged faultless on the side-horse vault and yesterday on the balletic floor exercise. However, she says the uneven parallel bars are her best because the elements are original.

Conner, who was 18 yesterday, was the most consistent of the men, drawing repeated applause from a crowd of 12,385 and going far beyond his own expectations.

Before the competition began, Conner said he was proud to be a part of a sport that finally was gaining recognition in this country, a sport people are learning to respect because they understand it's not the easiest thing to do.

"My generation is probably only a start for the U.S. in gymnastics," he said. "Maybe that's what I represent."

He represented it well, winning the long-horse vault, tying on the parallel bars and amassing 56.45 of a possible 60 points.

Vladimir Markelov, a Soviet newcomer, and Dan Grecu of Romania, the world champion on the rings, were tied for second with 56.35 points, and Conners's idol, Mitsuo Tsukahara of Japan, the Olympic high bar champion and bronze medalist in the rings, was fourth, with 56.05 points.

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games

Angeles 2, St. Louis 1 (Dionne, Berenson).
go 6, Kansas City 2 (Mikita 2, ld. Hull, Marks, Korall; Croteau rrio).
nto 4, Detroit 4 (McDonald 2, g. Weir; Maloney 2, Harper,
real 7, Pittsburgh 3 (Lafleur 2, e, Mahovlich, Bouchard, Savard, : Gilbertson 2, Larouche).
York Rangers 3, New York Is- 1 (Polis, Hickey, Vadnais; West-

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

ipeg 5, Toronto 3 (Hull 2, Mel- ndstrom; Jacques, Napier, Pha-
land 5, New England 1 (Mar- Pinder 2, Ward; O'Donnell).
ix 7, Cincinnati 2 (Erickson, Venerazzo, Mononen, Gorman, 'orek; Loeas, Dudley).

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

e 120, Los Angeles 109 (Gil- Brown 32; Russell 32, Abdul- 30).
t 102, Chicago 98 (Newgelt 23, 18; Wilson 19, Johnson 17).
and 110, New Orleans 101 ms 18, Chones 17, Carr 17; n 21, Bibby 15).
lelphia 107, Buffalo 103 (Mc- 35, Mix 24; Smith 28, Shumate
n State 93, Washington 88 (Bar- Wilkes 18, C. Johnson 18; Che- Hayes 15).
n 122, Phoenix 103 (White 22, ; Hawthorne 22, Adams 21).

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

icky 111, Virginia 103 (Gilmore as 28, Green 21, Burden 20, 19).
ns 116, New York 106 (Night lman 22; Erving 31, Skinner ler 30).
Antonio 117, Denver 110 (Gervin ks 28; Simpson 28, Thompson

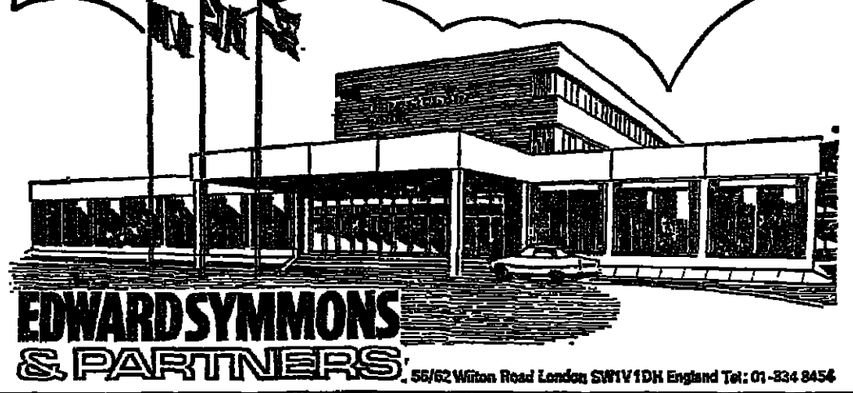
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Observer

Nothing Succeeds

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Listen, reader: I am going to mention some words you hate to hear. These words will give you an almost irresistible urge to stop reading immediately and, perhaps, to tear up the paper. I hope you will not do so, because I am going to mention them just once. They will not be referred to again. This is a promise.



Baker

With this pledge, I shall now write down the disagreeable words, hoping that a few of you will have the patience and stamina to rejoin me on the other side of the list. To the rest of you, farewell until next week.

List of words you hate to hear: Vietnam, Watergate, Nixon, CIA, Bribes, Agnew, Illegal Wiretaps, Lyndon B. Johnson, Assassinations, Imperial Presidency, Cobra Venom, Mafia Murder Contracts, Conspiracy, Perjury, Illegal Campaign Contribution.

I list them here not to depress you, but to raise a point about the survival of Gerald Ford and the rise of Jimmy Carter. Is it not curious that none of the words on the list are ever discussed in this odd presidential campaign.

* * *

No, it is not curious at all. If Americans no longer want to read such words, what sane politician would risk alienating us by speaking them aloud in public? Quite sensibly, the politicians do not mention them. This does not mean that they do not add up to the most important single issue in the campaign. They probably do.

This might be called the disillusionment issue. Assume for a moment that popular distaste for our list reflects a distaste for—even fear of—government, the supreme symbol of which is the presidency. If so, we might reason that Americans actually prefer not to have a president this year.

The Constitution denies us this relief. We cannot elect nobody. We can, however, elect somebody who is very close to being nobody. Gerald Ford, for example. The reason Ronald Reagan has done so badly after the brilliant polls of December is probably because he threatened, if elected, to become a president. All that talk about putting more dynamic punch into the foreign policy and shaking up the bureaucracy—it was terrifyingly presidential. Reagan was threatening to become another take-charge guy. Johnson and Nixon had been take-charge guys, and the results were Vietnam and Watergate.

Ford, by contrast, seems delightfully incapable of taking charge of anything. He leaves the foreign policy in charge of Henry Kissinger, whose more impetuous adventures can be canceled by the Congress, and his economic policy is in charge of Adam Smith, who has been dead since 1790.

This, of course, works in Ford's favor in the big contest this fall with the Democratic candidate. Whoever wins the presidency, the Democrats are a political certainty to rule the next Congress. Then, as now, we can anticipate Congress and president efficiently canceling each other out to achieve a presidency (indeed, a whole government) that is as close to nothing as the Constitution permits.

The Democrats, obviously, are hard pushed to match Ford's lack of presidential threat. Interestingly, those who have survived the presidential primaries this far are Jackson, who threatens to presidentialize the foreign policy but also promises gales of somnolence; Udall, who comes from the House of Representatives, which has never threatened to do anything; and Carter, of whom very little is known.

Of these, Carter does best right now in public-opinion polls, which indicates that if we cannot have a highly approximate nobody like Ford, our next preference is for an unknown quantity—our old friend, more often enemy, X of the high school algebra class.

Carter may rapidly be destroying himself, however, for he has lately been talking ominously about what he will do "when I am president." If he wants to go any distance in this time of our disillusionment, he might wisely abandon that threat and start telling us how better things will be "when I am not president." In this equation X had better equal zero.

A friend, who, unlike Pomperipossa, knows the rudiments of arithmetic, tells her casually that she'll apparently have to pay around 102 per cent on her earnings that year.

When a Fairy-Tale Writer Takes on Tax Men

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (IHT).—Astrid Lindgren, a gentle woman of Stockholm's Vasasta'n district, who is known to children in most of the world for her airy fairy tales about Pippi Longstocking, Emil, Karlsson on the Roof, and others, has changed genre, at least temporarily.

Her latest story, "Pomperipossa in Monismania," recently published in the tabloid afternoon newspaper Expressen, is rather in the "Gothic tales" category, and it has caused an election-year explosion.

It seems, according to Mrs. Lindgren, that there lived a woman named Pomperipossa in a land named Monismania. Pomperipossa loved her beautiful country and her nice fellow countrymen, and she had the deepest respect for the conclave of wise men who had ruled Monismania for more than 40 years, turning it into a Panglossian "best of all possible worlds."

Pomperipossa liked to write stories and she wrote them for children because, she figured, they may be just as childish as she was. She was right, the children liked her stories and bought her books and royalty checks began to drop in from agents from all points of the compass.

Pomperipossa was happy, naturally, and she didn't mind if 80 or even 83 per cent of her money went to the country's treasurer, who needed it to bake the common "welfare cake." She was happy to keep 17 or perhaps 20 per cent for her own modest needs. She voted faithfully for the wise men in elections and never questioned their decisions. She was a good citizen.

Sunshine Fades

At this point sunshine fades out of the tale and drama begins: a friend, who unlike Pomperipossa knows the rudiments of arithmetic, tells her casually that she'll apparently have to pay around 102 per cent on her earnings this year. "You're out of your mind," says Pomperipossa, "there aren't that many per cents in the world." The friend maintains that in Monismania there are.

Pomperipossa starts figuring. How much money could they have earned for her, those horrible children who read her books and bring her money? Two millions? Assuming the worst, she figures on two and, having added and subtracted, reaches the conclusion that the treasurer will let her keep 5,000 crowns—somewhat less than $1,000—of the total take. Pomperipossa is naturally concerned: even the salt herring, once pauper's feed, commands luxury prices in present-day Monismania.

Her catch was even worse than she had feared. As she finishes her tally, a note arrives from the counting house informing her that of her income of 2 million crowns the treasurer will keep 2,002,000.

What simple-minded Pomperipossa hadn't realized was that she was self-employed and that she had to pay not only taxes but the entire range of social security charges and a whopping employer's tax on herself.

Pomperipossa sees only one way out: To take to the streets and panhandle enough crowns to buy a crowbar. "Then double the guards around your public coffers," she says, "if you wise men can steal that shamelessly, so can I!"

Mrs. Lindgren's Gothic tale hit the newsstands and the benches in the Stockholm parliament building just as Sweden's elected representatives were about to start their annual budget debate, which turned into a debacle.

Premier Reacts

Premier Olof Palme appears to have been one of the first to become nervous. He contacted Mrs. Lindgren, explaining that something apparently went wrong at the interparty tax package deal last July but that "it will be taken care of..." Finance Minister Gunnar Sträng, considered perhaps second in Mr. Palme's Cabinet, told the public of his high regard for Mrs. Lindgren as a teller of fairy tales but doubts about her mathematical abilities. In addition he suggested that Mrs. Lindgren abstain from public comment on government affairs which she doesn't understand. This rapidly caused a professor in Lund to file a suit against Mr. Sträng before the Ombudsman of Justice, charging that a Cabinet minister speaking thusly from public office had violated Mrs. Lindgren's constitutional rights of freedom of expression.

Mr. Sträng then wrote an open letter to Mrs. Lindgren, published in the leftist Aftonbladet, again questioning her talents as a mathematician. By his figuring, he wrote, she should have at least some 300,000 crowns left over, enough for a woman known for her generally frugal way of life. It appears that she had overlooked to list some deductions due her. He admitted, however, that the matter would be looked into, after the September elections.

Mrs. Lindgren whipped right back, in newsprint: You think that I'm a good story teller and a miserable mathematician. I think that you are a fabulous story teller and a lousy mathematician. I wasn't speaking primarily for myself but for the masses of small self-employed enterprisers—barbers, tobacconists, florists, farmers and chimney sweeps—who lie awake at night after a 15-hour day, trying to figure out how to make ends meet after paying your immoral taxes.

She noted, by contrast, that lots of self-employed professionals, lawyers, doctors, dentists, have cut their working weeks to two days because of the staggering rate of progressivity in social charges. The more they work, the less they earn. Their economically sound slowdowns cause hardships to anyone, rich or poor, with a toothache or a need for a legal paper, in that land Monismania.

An overwhelming opinion, professional and popular, sided with Mrs. Lindgren. A well-known tax accountant, specializing in income tax returns in the upper-to-high brackets, wrote about a popular songstress who recently received the good news that one of her records had brought in 145,000 crowns last year along with the bad news that taxes on that sum would amount to 147,000. The singer decided not to accept her check.

Jan Gehlin, chairman of the Swedish Writers' Guild, stated firmly in a newspaper article that a contemporary Swedish author is best off reclining on the sofa. Pecking away at a typewriter will only get him into government debt and before he can draw government dole he must sell or hock his typewriter.

The Swedish papers have been choking with letters to the editor and Mrs. Lindgren's phone has been busy ever since Pomperipossa. Some cases which emerged out of the flood sounded clearly pathetic: An elderly lady who operates a small canteen and managed to eke out a total of 18,000 crowns last year gets to keep 8,000 when her government tab is settled. An independent translator reported an after-tax income of 20 crowns a day. The official subsistence minimum in Sweden is, reportedly, set at 12,800 crowns per annum.

Some were ironic: "We have been groaning for years," wrote one letter writer, "but it took a fairy tale to call the attention of the legislators to our case. Can't they read beyond the kiddie-book level?"

A happy end to a sad tale—Mrs. Lindgren will not have to panhandle, after all, to get her crowbar. Sympathizers pooled whatever loose change they could stir up and bought her one.

PEOPLE: *'Shame,' Says Cox About Nixon Gossip*

Former Watergate prosecutor **Archibald Cox** says those who supplied "that gossip" about former President **Richard Nixon's** last days in office "should be ashamed of themselves"—and so should those responsible for publishing it. "It's not surprising any man would disintegrate under those circumstances," Cox said Tuesday, "and I don't see any gain in peddling those stories in books and news magazines." The book, to be published next month, is "The Final Days" by Washington Post reporters **Bob Woodward** and **Carl Bernstein**. Excerpts published in Newsweek magazine and other stories based on the excerpts (IHT, March 29) say Nixon spoke indirectly of suicide and drank heavily during his last days in office.

* * *

Princess Grace of Monaco has bought the house in Ireland where her grandfather, "Big Jack" Kelly, was born. The thatched cottage is in Dinmurla, near Newport, County Mayo, and has two bedrooms. For more than 50 years, it was **Ellen Mulchrone's** home. Mrs. Mulchrone, 83, who has moved into a home for old people, wrote the princess "asking if she would like to buy it. She is such a kind and lovable person." (Princess Grace and her husband, **Prince Rainier**, paid a call on Mrs. Mulchrone in 1961 during their Irish state tour.) "Shortly afterwards I received the good news that the princess would be delighted to buy the house and farm (of 35 acres)... I can now die in peace." Mrs. Mulchrone intends to give the purchase price of £18,500 to charity.

* * *

The man who slashed Lord **Snowdon's** photo of **Elizabeth Taylor** Wednesday in Sydney told a court the next day that it was because of "unrequited love" for the actress. **Siegfried Birkle**, 38, a carpenter, not only slashed the picture at an exhibition but also wounded two gallery employees. *His lawyer said that Birkle saw* the Taylor photo and "rather resented that his love was unrequited. She did not reply to any of his letters." Birkle was remanded in custody.

* * *

Niki Lauda, Formula-One auto racing champion, was married quietly three weeks ago to model **Marlene Knaus** in Wiener Neustadt, Austria.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.



UPI.

NO SHINY BOTTOM—Tory MP Nicholas Fairbairn, 42, showed up in Parliament the other day in a smock designed to conserve his elegant suits. "There are more shiny bottoms among MPs than there are shining examples of anything else," he declared. "I know I look like a bloody ironmonger in this," he admitted, "but I don't want my suits to glitter like the others." The smock has buttons bearing the family crest and motto: "Nothing But the Best."

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